"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy; warmer; winds southerly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.93¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41¾c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The bread riots in Italy have for their purpose the establishing of a republic. Monks in Milan are under arrest for helping the uprising. Martial law has been proclaimed in Naples, Florence, Leghorn, Spezzia, Messina, Milan, and other places. The Duke of Manchester is engaged to marry Joan, daughter of Charles Henry Wilson, M. P. of West Hull, the steamship owner. The Duke of St. Albans, Hereditary Grand Falconer of England, and Captain of her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, is dead. Queen Victoria held her third Drawing Room. Japan and Russia have both agreed to recognize the independence of Korea.—Page 7.

Page 3.

Lieut. Hale of Gen. Merritt's staff returned yesterday from a tour in search of sites suitable for the encampment of a volunteer army corps in case the Government should decide to mobilize the volunteer troops in the Department of the East. He recommended Hempstead Plains.

The auxiliary cruiser Yankee broke down in the bay yesterday. It was found that her outboard starboard rudder chain had snapped. It is feared that it has fouled the propeller, and she may have to return to the navy yard. Her sister ship, the Prairie, will sail from the yard to-morrow. The monitor Nahant is ready for service.

The armed yachts Restless, Viking, Felicia, and Aileen have been turned over to Admiral Erben, and will form the nucleus of the coast patrol fleet, for which recruiting was begun yesterday. Naphtha launches will be detailed for inner harbor service. It is reported that a large submarine mine is adrift in the lower bay.

Page 4.

The Seventy-first Regiment at Camp Black, Hempstead, was mustered into the service of the United States.

Col. Watson of the disbanded Thirteenth Regiment, who is charged with being responsible for the regiment's troubles, will be court-martialed if the members of the organization and their friends can bring it about. Political influence is being brought to bear upon Gov. Black to have him rescind his order.

The New Jersey volunteers in camp at Sea Girt were joyfully excited yesterday over the reports that they are about to be ordered south, and the work of mustering in the First Regiment was hurriedly proceeded with. Vice President Hobart, in a letter to Gov. Voorhees, complimented the latter and the troops on the rapidity with which the militia had been placed in readiness for service.

Page 5.

Burglars tried to blow up a building early yesterday morning by starting a fire under a naphtha tank, after having ransacked the place and made an unsuccessful attempt to open a safe. Two policemen discovered the fire in time.

Page 6.

At a meeting of the Bar Association last night it was decided to take steps to secure the nomination of competent persons for judicial offices.

Page 7.

A National Art Club building, it is said, will probably be erected at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street.

Charles F. Havemeyer, known to his friends as "Carley" Havemeyer, and the son of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer, shot himself in the head on Monday evening at his home in Roslyn, L. I., and died about an hour later. A Coroner's inquest was held at the house and a verdict rendered that the shooting was accidental.

Page 9.

John G. Zabriskie, assistant cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank of this city, has resigned.

Page 12.

In Chicago yesterday July wheat fluctuated 20 cents, and closed at $1.14, a net loss of 6¾c. May advanced 10c, to $1.85, establishing a new high record for the season.

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges submitted yesterday to the Brooklyn elevated railroad companies the terms upon which the privilege to use the Brooklyn Bridge will be granted them.

Justice Daly dismissed the action for an accounting brought by Anna W. Corbin Borrowe against the executors of her father's estate, on the ground of non-jurisdiction. An appeal will be taken.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Department yesterday affirmed the judgment for $1,000 damages against the Long Island Railroad in a test suit growing out of the tally-ho disaster at Valley Stream on Memorial Day, 1897.

Both houses of the Municipal Assembly yesterday adopted a resolution asking the Board of Estimate to issue revenue bonds for $200,000 to complete work on caisson excavations of the new East River Bridge, which are in danger of collapsing.

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TREASURY PAYS OUT GOLD.

Practice to Continue Indefinitely in Lieu of Currency on Account of the Large Amount on Hand.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The United States Treasury to-day began paying out gold over the counter, in lieu of currency. This will be continued indefinitely.

The available cash balance on hand, including the hundred-million gold reserve, is $213,313,585. Of this amount $80,328,491 is free gold, and the balance is made up of silver, Treasury, and United States notes, &c.

SPANISH FOURS HIGHER.

Advances Made in London and Paris, with the Close Strong.

LONDON, May 10.—American securities opened firm. Spanish 4s opened at 32¼, and advanced to 33¼. Yesterday's final price was 32⅛.

Spanish 4s declined to 32¾, and later advanced to 33¾, closing at the latter price. Yesterday's closing price was 32⅛.

The more favorable appearance of Spanish finances, the rise of exchange, and the fall of the gold premium appear to be due to the rumor that arrangements have been made with the Bank of France and the Netherlands to provide funds for the next coupons on the bonds. It is said the advances will be made on bills of the Bank of Spain at 6 per cent. per annum, with ¼ per cent. commission; but no official information is obtainable on the subject.

PARIS, May 10.—There was a firm opening on the Bourse to-day, but prices subsequently weakened, influenced by the sharp fall in Italian securities. Rio Tintos continued to decline, and stocks closed weak, except in the case of Spanish 4s, which rose sharply on the more favorable rate of exchange.

Spanish 4s opened at 32⅝, a net gain of 15-16. They closed at 33 1-16. Yesterday's closing price was 32⅛.

BARCELONA, May 10.—Spanish 4s are quoted at 62.75.

MADRID, May 10.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 63. Gold was quoted at 78.

CUBAN INVASION BEGUN

Two Companies Guarding a Cargo of Munitions of War Leave Tampa.

WILL LAND ON NORTHERN COAST.

Seven Thousand Rifles and Two Hundred Thousand Rounds of Ammunition for the Cubans.

THE TROOPS EXPECT TO FIGHT

Full Medical Corps, with Hospital Nurses, Accompanies the Expedition—Capt. Dorst in Command.

TAMPA, Fla., May 10.—The first invasion force of American troops left for Cuba at 2 this afternoon on the steamer Gussie. It consisted of Companies E and G of the First Infantry, and was to have gone last night, but was delayed in the loading of stores for Cubans. Capt. Dorst is in command. His recent success in landing Acosta on the northern coast makes it assured that he will have little difficulty in effecting a landing of the two United States Companies and the twenty Cubans who go with them.

It is the purpose of Capt. Dorst to land on the northern coast west of Havana, and take the 7,000 rifles and 200,000 rounds of ammunition to the Cuban army in Pinar del Rio. The expectation here among army officers is that the expedition will require more than a week to execute its mission. It will then return, or join Gen. Shafter's division as soon as the latter arrives. The force carried with it a medical corps composed of Dr. Gandy, who is in charge; two hospital nurses, and four medical assistants.

This is a hostile expedition. It is prepared to fight and expects to fight. United with the Cubans, it will at once give a nucleus of strength to those forces very much as the Old Guard gave to the French recruits, but even before it reaches Gen. Gomez it will be well able to take care of itself against a thousand Spaniards, and it is not likely they will meet half that number.

GEN. MILES TO THE FRONT.

Army of 50,000 Men to be Thrown Into Cuba as Soon as It Can Be Mobilized—Hammocks for Troops.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Final assurance that the invasion of Cuba is to be accomplished at an early date was given to-day, when Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, announced that he would leave for the front to-morrow, but matters came up afterward which will compel him to delay his departure probably for a day.

The front at present is at Tampa, where a large portion of the available forces of regulars are already massed, and where all the other troops now in the Southern States are being rushed with all possible speed. Gen. Miles had completed arrangements for his departure southward to-night. The members of his staff had been notified, the finishing touches to such matters as it was possible to close up in his office at the War Department had been administered, and quarters had been engaged for him at the Tampa Bay Hotel. The postponement of his departure was due to orders from the White House, the exact nature of which is not known. It is expected, however, that they had reference to matters connected with staff appointments or volunteer assignments, rather than to the Cuban campaign proper. Of that campaign it is believed the main features, as far as they can be determined in advance, have already been settled. They contemplate throwing into Cuba just as soon as it can be mobilized an army of fully 50,000 men, equipped and provisioned for a serious and lengthy campaign, if need be, and commissioned to execute the task of driving the Spanish forces out of the island in compliance with the resolution of Congress authorizing the President to use the "entire land and naval forces" for that purpose.

President Gave the Order.

The entire naval force has been brought to bear from the first, but up to the last few days it has looked as if the army was to have no opportunity for a long time to have a share in the work in any but piecemeal fashion. Now that that policy of inaction has given way to one of action, and the signal to "forward, march," has been given by the President himself, there no longer is any doubt that something decisive is soon to occur.

Evidence of the new order of things was seen in every office and bureau of the War Department to-day. Along with increased reticence on the part of the officials concerning the movements of troops, there was increased hurry and haste among those responsible for the mobilization of the army. In the office of Adjt. Gen. Corbin, particularly, the signs of weighty business on hand were visible. Telegrams were pouring in from the Governors and mustering officers of the various States regarding the progress of the enlistment of the volunteer army, and other telegrams were being hurried out to these Governors and mustering officers urging all possible expedition in the preparation of the troops of the National Guard for the field. Orders were issued for the regulars now encamped at Chickamauga to proceed to Tampa at once. It was said that the assignment of volunteer regiments to the Chickamauga Camp made yesterday has been changed so as to have these troops proceed direct to Tampa, Mobile, and New Orleans, ready for embarkation without any further change of camping grounds, but this the Adjutant General declined to confirm.

Many Transports for the Army.

The Quartermaster General was exhausting the facilities of the telegraph companies to-day in an effort to secure transports for the conveyance of the army across the Gulf to whatever point in Cuba may be selected for the landing. A large number of vessels in addition to those already engaged were secured during the day, and as the department has options on many others, it is hopeful of being ready with the ships at least as soon as the army is supplied with its necessary equipment. It is in the providing of this equipment that the main prospect of delay now lies.

It is a fact that while the regulation blue flannel uniform of the army is acknowledged to be much too heavy and warm for a climate like that of the West Indies, the War Department has placed orders for 10,000 suits of the canvas outfits decided on as most suitable for the Cuban campaign. Hammocks are said by those familiar with the conditions in Cuba during the rainy season to be absolutely indispensable to camping out of doors, but it was not until to-day that 10,000 of these were ordered for the use of the army. Predictions have been made that with the new spirit of rush which has seized the War Department in the past week it will be possible for the army to sail from Tampa in a week. If that is done, it will have to be a small force of, say, 10,000 or 12,000 regulars only, for it is absolutely certain that the full force of 50,000 men cannot be gotten together in that time.

Mobilizing regulars, with their equipment all ready, is itself no small task, and mobilizing volunteers, much of whose equipment has to be provided outright, is a herculean undertaking which cannot be hurried beyond a certain rate of speed. Unless all signs here have been misread, the invasion of Cuba in full force will be delayed no longer than it takes to get the necessary number of troops together, equip and organize them, and provide the transportation facilities. Just when that will be is the work of a prophet. Experts in the War Department decline to fix a date.

PREPARATIONS AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., May 10.—The change in commanders here, together with the reported coming of Gen. Miles, has created a complicated situation, which has not yet, however, brought about any confusion. Gen. Wade quietly assumed the chief command this morning, and Gen. Shafter as quietly fell back into second place. Just as this change in leaders was being consummated, news came that Gen. Miles is to reach here Thursday, and will of course be in supreme command. It looked for a while as if there was to be great confusion. A half dozen aides and general officers who had been for some time the head and front of the army of invasion and who were organizing the campaign against the Spanish forces were rapidly replaced, so far as relative and temporary rank were concerned, by another half dozen aides and general officers. However, the transfer of authority was made without friction or confusion, and the army of occupation is to be as solidified, effective, high spirited, and confident as it was yesterday. The plans already commended by Gen. Shafter are going on uninterruptedly. The transports are being loaded with arms and ammunition, the troops are being drilled daily and kept in readiness for immediate embarkation, and the preparation of supplies and military stores for the Cubans proceeds with unabated vigor.

The Florida is to-day loading large quantities of ammunition and arms. It is estimated it will take three days to load all the transports. Of course, after this is done, getting the troops aboard is a matter of only a short time. The matter of loading would seem to fix pretty closely the date of sailing. Gen. Shafter has said that three days would be necessary for the loading of everything—artillery, arms, ammunition, and stores. This makes it improbable that any movement will be made before Friday or Saturday. After that, however, the troops could be moved within a few hours' notice, and may be moved by Sunday. There now seems apparent for the first time a real determination to move as soon as possible. Heretofore all plans seemed indefinite and without immediate purpose. Now everything seems rushing toward a single goal. The one object is to get away from here and land in Cuba and get at the Spaniards. It is quite probable that the troops here will be engaged in offensive operations in Cuba in less than ten days.

It is understood by officers here that neither Gen. Wade's accession to power nor the coming of Gen. Miles will make any difference in the Cuban campaign. Gen. Shafter will lead the first expedition, the second may be led by Gen. Wade, or the latter may remain with Gen. Miles to organize the main expedition. It is thought that Gen. Miles will not go to Cuba until all regulars and a large body of volunteer forces can be sent over. He may then command in person the main body of the army, or may direct the movements of Gen. Shafter's and Gen. Wade's divisions. The first serious work in Cuba will be done by Gen. Shafter. It now seems quite possible that the decisive work will be done by him also.

Gen. Wade to-day announced in a general order that the following officers would constitute his staff:

First Lieut. W. E. Almy, Fifth Cavalry, Aide; First Lieut. G. W. Reed, Fifth Cavalry, Aide; Lieut. Col. Arthur McArthur, Acting Adjutant General; Adjt. Major D. D. Wheeler, Chief Quartermaster; Major Benjamin F. Pope, Chief Surgeon; Capt. D. D. Gaillard, Engineer Officer; Capt. R. E. Thompson, Signal Officer; First Lieut. F. J. Ramsey, Ninth Infantry, Acting Chief Commissary.

The mobilization of the State troops at Tampa will commence to-morrow, and by Thursday nearly a thousand volunteers will be encamped here. They will camp on the Fort Brook reservation. Major Williams of the Fourth Battalion will be in command as senior Major until the Colonel of the regiment is appointed. It is expected that Capt. Woodruff of the Fifth Infantry, for the past five years State instructor of troops as Assistant Adjutant General, will be named.

The ordering to Tampa from Chickamauga of the Third and Sixth Cavalry Regiments and all the infantry regiments remaining there will swell the total number of regulars at this point to over 12,000 men, and with the State troops and the Cuban volunteers, 14,000 soldiers will be encamped here.

REGULARS ORDERED TO MOVE.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., May 10.—Major Gen. Brooke, commanding the United States regular provisional army corps at Chickamauga Park, to-day received orders from the War Department directing him to send all the cavalry and infantry troops now in camp at Chickamauga Park, about 6,000 in all, to Tampa, Fla., without delay.

The order is accompanied with instructions to provide the men with a full supply of ammunition for sixty days. On receipt of the order Gen. Brooke at once issued an order to the division commanders, instructing them to notify the regimental commanders to prepare at once for departure. There are five regiments of infantry now in camp—the Second, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, and Sixteenth, all of which are ordered to Tampa under command of Col. Guy V. Henry and Col. Adna R. Chaffee.

Two regiments of cavalry—the Third and Sixth—will at once proceed to Tampa under Gen. S. S. Sumner. These troops will march from the park to Ringgold to-morrow afternoon, and take the Western and Atlantic trains at that point. The distance is about eight miles, and it has been decided that this march could be made and relieve the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern, so that they could move the infantry with more dispatch.

The Second Cavalry, under Col. Hunt, has been ordered to Mobile, and they will march to Rossville and be loaded on the Southern at that point. The First and Tenth Cavalry will go to New Orleans under command of the senior officer, Col. Baldwin, marching to this city and taking the Alabama Great Southern here to-morrow afternoon. Gen. Brooke and staff will remain here to assist in the organization of the volunteer army, should it be ordered here. The Signal Corps has also been ordered to remain here until further orders.

The medical corps of each regiment was to-day provided with supplies for sixty days. The medical force is to be regularly increased from fifteen to twenty-five men as soon as the regiments have been increased to their war strength. All recruits will be ordered to report to Tampa, New Orleans, and Mobile. A large number arrived to-day and were provided with the necessary equipments.

There will be very little delay in transporting the troops, all the railroads having provided the necessary cars in expectation of hurry orders. The loading of supply trains began this afternoon, and a number are ready for shipment.

The Second and Seventh Infantry will leave in the morning at 6 o'clock, and the Eighth and Sixteenth Infantry to-morrow afternoon. The Twelfth Infantry may not get off until Saturday morning.

It was announced to-night from headquarters that the troops would leave the park in the following order: The three regiments of infantry of the First Brigade, the Eighth, the Twelfth, and the Sixteenth, will leave in the morning, the first section departing about 9 o'clock, going by the Southern Railroad. The other section will follow as fast as possible.

The Third and Sixth Cavalry will leave in the afternoon, going to Ringgold, where they will embark aboard cars of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. The Second Cavalry will leave in the afternoon, embarking at Rossville, Ga. The First and Tenth Cavalry will leave Thursday morning, as will also the Seventh Infantry.

This order may be modified in case there should be any hitch or delay in securing prompt movement of trains. One hundred cars are being loaded to-night on the railroad siding at Chickamauga, and the railroad people say that additional cars will be ready before morning to be placed at the disposal of the army.

Adjt. Gen. Sheridan stated to-night that before Friday night all the troops will have been moved South, an accomplishment due to the fact that every command has been on waiting orders for a week, and each command has disposed of all its surplus baggage and equipment.

TROOPS GO TO TAMPA DIRECT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 10.—The Third Wisconsin Regiment has been ordered to Tampa, Fla., instead of to Chickamauga. Gov. Schofield this afternoon received a telegram to this effect from Secretary Alger. The Governor replied that the Third Regiment would be ready to start Thursday night.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 10.—Capt. Swigert, United States Army, the mustering-in officer at Camp Ramsey, whose work was completed Sunday, and Col. Bobleter, senior Colonel, in command of the brigade, to-day received telegrams from Washington stating that "Minnesota troops will be sent to Tampa on the instant they are uniformed and armed." This is a change from previous orders, which separated the three regiments, but was very welcome, as it indicated early service. Being probably the first State to have all its volunteers mustered in, as well as the first to have a regiment mustered in, Col. Bobleter's regiment having been fully mustered in last Friday, Minnesota wishes to be early at the front, and all urgency possible is being given to equipping and arming the volunteers. From present indications Minnesota's volunteers will be en route South by the close of the week.

BOSTON, Mass., May 10.—Massachusetts troops ordered to the front will go to Tampa, Fla., instead of Chickamauga. Gov. Wolcott has received the following telegram:

Washington, D. C., May 9, 1898.
Gov. Roger Wolcott, Boston, Mass.:

Referring to my telegram of May 7, you are informed that owing to changed conditions, the destination of troops of your State mentioned therein has been changed from Camp George H. Thomas to Tampa, Fla., and they will be sent there, provided they are uniformed, armed, and equipped, ready for service. RUSSELL A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 10.—Gov. Tanner has received orders from Secretary Alger to move two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and a light battery to New Orleans, not later than Thursday noon. Gov. Tanner immediately called a conference of officers, including Col. Culver of Springfield, Ill., commanding the Fifth Infantry; Col. Bennett of Joliet, Ill., commanding the Third Infantry, and Capt. Yeager of Danville, Ill., commanding Battery A. Arrangements were completed in the conference to send the Third and Fifth Regiments via the Illinois Central on special trains. Battery A probably will be ready to move at the same time.

Bishop Whitaker Approves the War.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—"Whatever might have been, the United States is at war with Spain," said Bishop Whitaker in a stirring address before the opening session of the one hundred and fourteenth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania. "I believe it is a just cause. We have taken up arms for the relief of a suffering people. We make war to put an end to unspeakable barbarities practiced under the name of government. We are attempting to do for Cuba what the moral sense of our people demanded that the great powers of Europe should do for Armenia, and which we censure them for not doing. The only way to enforce this humane and righteous determination is by the force of arms, and that means war."

Army Missionaries Wanted.

The International Medical Missionary Society, believing that those who minister to sick and wounded soldiers and sailors should be men of Christian devotion, as well as capable of attending to physical suffering, has issued an appeal for men and money for this service in the Army and Navy Hospital Corps. Special committees have been formed to examine and train men, to examine and provide Christian literature, to provide supplies of various kinds to equip men for this work, and also to provide funds for the work. Application, by letter only, should be made to Dr. George D. Dowkontt, 121 East Forty-fifth Street.

SPAIN'S FLEET AT CADIZ

The Ships Admiral Sampson Was Sent to Destroy Are Safe for the Present.

WILL CHANGE THE WAR PLAN

The Oregon No Longer Considered in Danger and Nothing in the Way of Taking Possession of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The State Department to-day gave out the following:

"Official information has been received that four Spanish cruisers and three torpedo boat destroyers have returned to Cadiz."

Secretary Long has received a dispatch from the Naval Attaché at London confirming the State Department's cable that the Spanish Cape Verde fleet is at Cadiz.

These reports that the Spanish fleet, which Admiral Sampson expected and hoped to meet at or near San Juan de Puerto Rico, is at Cadiz, have not altered materially the plans of the Administration adopted before Admiral Sampson started from Key West. The orders to the commander of the Key West fleet were to seek out and destroy the Spanish fleet, but not to go to Cadiz for the opportunity to destroy it. It was hoped that it would be come up with at San Juan, or possibly before it could reach that port.

Arrangements have been made, it is understood, by which Admiral Sampson will be informed at as early a moment as possible of the fact that the Cape Verde fleet has not come his way. That will enable him, in case he might be in doubt without that information, to proceed with his alternative instructions, which are supposed to require him to reduce the fortifications at San Juan and to render the harbor of no use to the Spanish in case there should be an advance toward Cuba later on by the entire Spanish naval force.

To Hurry the War to an End.

Late this afternoon Secretary of the Navy Long, Capt. Mahan, and Admiral Sicard consulted for nearly an hour, but, following the established rule governing all business touching movements, they would not say what was discussed at the meeting, or whether it was held to consult about new plans for the naval forces. It is known that there has been no intention that failure to find the Spanish fleet should stop active operations. Along with the land operations about to be begun in Cuba, the sea power of the United States is to be exerted to hurry the war to a close. All members of the Cabinet reflect the attitude of the President in declaring that this is the hope of the Administration. It is considered to be a merciful and advantageous course to pursue for the sake of both Spain and the United States.

The Naval Strategy Board has managed to conceal with great success the intentions of the department respecting Puerto Rico after the attack by Admiral Sampson. Naval officers who indulge in private conjectures say that they cannot believe that there will be an attack merely to reduce the fortifications, but that the first trial of the batteries there will be followed by a blockade to impress the Puerto Ricans with the fact that they are cut off from the rest of the world by war. As the President has not yet announced a blockade of any Puerto Rican port, the notion that there is to be a blockade will have to be substantiated by a new proclamation before it can be worth much.

"Now that so large an army is to be sent to Cuba," said one of the officials, "I am not sure that the authorities do not expect to wind up the Cuban campaign in haste and just pick up Puerto Rico afterward without any landing of troops there. At all events, in six weeks or two months there will be troops enough at the disposal of the Government to land armies in both islands large enough to take care of the Spanish forces in each."

May Fight in Spanish Waters.

It is hard to tell whether the naval officials were relieved or disappointed by the news that the Spanish flying squadron had arrived at Cadiz. The safety of the Oregon from attack is now completely assured, and the way is clear for military operations in Cuba without running the risk of having the occupying army's line of communication cut off. On the other hand, it is believed that no enduring peace can be secured until the Spanish Navy has been destroyed, and it now appears that to do this our sailors must make up their minds to go after the Spaniards—a task very much more difficult than that of meeting them near our own shores.

That attention has been directed to the proposition to attack the Spanish fleet in its home waters, there is good reason for believing, and the discovery that it has not come to meet Sampson may lead to the trial of such a plan as was suggested by Rear Admiral Jouett. That would be as difficult a naval undertaking as the Spanish effort to come to Puerto Rico to fight the United States fleet, but there are naval officers who believe that it could be undertaken with entire success, and that it would afford the United States the only possible chance to try the fighting ability of the best ships of the Spanish Navy. The expectation that another Manila exploit may be recorded has about gone out of the minds of the naval men. The more the proportions of the victory at Manila are appreciated, the less likely it appears to be that there will be another such in another century.

LONDON BELIEVES THE NEWS.

Spain Thought to Have Determined to Get Out of the West Indies.

LONDON, May 11.—There is no confirmation of the report that the Spanish fleet from the Cape Verde Islands has returned to Cadiz, but it is generally regarded as the most likely movement to be made and as an indication that Spain has decided to let her West Indian possessions go.

The question is generally asked, "What possible use has Spain for continuing a hopeless struggle?" It is considered next to impossible that she has any alternative plan, or that the retreat of the squadron hides some strategic design.

Auxiliary Cruisers for Spain.

LONDON, May 10.—The Chambers of Commerce of some of the most important Spanish ports, says a dispatch from Madrid, have decided to provide and fit out several auxiliary cruisers "of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons and having speed of from 18 to 20 knots, to watch the Spanish coast, venture out to sea, and run a blockade if necessary."

Spanish Cruiser at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, May 10.—The British steamer Narva, from Bari on April 25 for London, has arrived here and reports having been boarded at 1 o'clock this morning eighteen miles east of Europa Point by an armed party from a Spanish cruiser, which fired across the steamer's bows. The officer in command of the boarding party examined the papers of the Narva and then allowed her to proceed.

The Oregon Leaves Bahia.

LONDON, May 10.—Loyds agent at Bahia, Brazil, cables:

"It is reported that two American warships entered here, cause unknown, at 10 P. M. on the 9th, and proceeded at midnight."

The warships referred to are probably the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta. The former arrived at Bahia on Monday last, May 9. The Marietta was probably with her, but was not so reported. No direct news from Bahia has been received since.

Hemphill to Command the Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Commander William M. Hemphill, who has recently had charge of the recruiting branch of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to take command of the cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Nictheroy of the Brazilian Navy, now on her way to the United States.

FISHERMEN HEAR CANNONADING.

Forty-seven Shots, They Say, Were Fired Off Cape Lookout, N. C.

BEAUFORT, N. C., May 10.—Capt. Allen of the schooner Alert, and many others of the ocean fleet of fishermen of this place report hearing heavy cannonading off Cape Lookout, N. C., at 10 o'clock to-day.

Capt. Allen says he counted forty-seven shots.

PEARY'S STEAMER SPOKEN.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, May 10.—The Norwegian steamer Banan arrived here to-day on her trip to Philadelphia from Port Antonio. She reported that ten miles southeast of the Fenwicks Island Light she spoke what appeared to be either a British or Swedish man-of-war, bark rigged, and signalling "P. H. T. Q." She was headed north.

According to Lloyds register, these letters are the code letters of the British steamer Windward, a vessel for use in the arctic region. The Windward was presented to Lieut. Peary in December by Alfred Harnsworth, the proprietor of The London Daily Mail, and Lieut. Peary intends to make use of her in his next expedition. The steamer has generally a heavy appearance, and is sheathed with hardened steel plates, so that vessels speaking her from a distance might naturally assume she was a gunboat.

The Windward left London March 18, and her absence of fifty-three days led to some apprehension for the safety of her officers and crew. She will probably touch at New York within a few days.

MAN KILLED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA May 10.—An unknown man was killed by a train in this city early this morning. There was nothing to identify him, but in addition to a number of coupons calling for 5 cents' worth of groceries or hot food, issued by the Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bleecker Street, New York, the following mysterious note, printed in lead pencil, was found upon him:

"De Mars killed his own wife as sure as God is in heaven."

Beneath the name "De Mars" was written "Found guilty."

The man was about thirty-five years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, slimly built, and wore a mustache. He wore two pairs of trousers, a light flannel shirt, brown coat and vest, two pairs of socks, and a heavy pair of shoes. His body was taken to the Morgue.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and slightly above the normal in the West Gulf States and Southern Rocky Mountain districts. An extensive depression covers the lake regions and central valleys, the centre of low pressure being over Lake Superior. The weather is partly cloudy in all districts east of the Mississippi and generally clear to the west of it. During the past twenty-four hours scattered showers have fallen in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake regions. The temperature is higher in the Southwest and somewhat lower in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. Increasing cloudiness is indicated for the Middle and North Atlantic States for to-day, partly cloudy weather with showers in the lower lake region and Upper Ohio Valley. The weather probably will continue fair on the South Atlantic Coast. Thunderstorms may occur in the East Gulf States and fair weather is indicated in the Mississippi Valley and districts to the west. The temperature will be higher in the North Atlantic States, lower lake region, and Central and Lower Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	59	45	48
6 A. M.	58	46	50
9 A. M.	66	51	60
12 M.	74	53	60
4 P. M.	76	54	61
6 P. M.	62	51	58
9 P. M.	61	50	55
12 P. M.	57	50	53

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	55⅝
Weather Bureau	50
Corresponding date 1897	64½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	61

The maximum temperature was 55 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 44 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 66 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent.

In addition to other Royal Blue Trains, two "Royal Limited" Trains will leave New York at 11:30 A. M. and 1:00 P. M., running to Washington in Five Hours.—Adv.

WAR CREDITS PASSED

The Spanish Chamber Adopts the Measures Proposed by the Government.

BLANCO APPEALS FOR FOOD FOR CUBA.

Indications that Senor Moret Will Be Sacrificed in the Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Washington Representatives of the Powers Talk of Urging Spain to Sue for Peace.

The Spanish Chamber last night adopted the war credits proposed by the Sagasta Government after a stormy debate. Captain General Blanco had cabled an earnest request to Madrid for provisions for his army in Cuba, and that fact was used by the Government in urging prompt approval of its measures.

The debate yesterday was remarkable principally for another attack on the throne by Señor Salmeron and a defense of the Cuban autonomy scheme by Señor Labra, a Puerto Rican member. Señor Moret, Secretary for the Colonies, made a speech which was coldly received, and the indications are that in the impending reconstruction of the Cabinet he will be sacrificed, while Sagasta will remain Premier.

The Carlists, Republicans, and Socialists are determined to take advantage of every opportunity to make trouble for the Government, but the influence of the two latter parties in the Chamber is insignificant. The Carlists do not desire to lead an insurrectionary movement at present, but only to discredit the present monarchy, with a view to the ultimate gratification of the ambition of Don Carlos to occupy the throne.

While Spain is occupied with her internal troubles the powers are reported to be considering the advisability of urging her to sue for peace with the United States on the basis of the relinquishment of Cuba, the promise of a war indemnity, and the occupation of Manila by Admiral Dewey until the war indemnity is paid. Although no official action has been taken in this direction, the representatives of the powers in Washington are understood to have exchanged views upon the subject, and to have reached the conclusion that Spain ought to desist immediately from the hopeless war in which she is engaged.

STORM IN THE CHAMBER.

The Monarchy and the Government Attacked in the Debate on the War Measures.

MADRID, May 10—Midnight.—The Chamber has definitively adopted the war credits after a prolonged and stormy session.

The Minister of Finance, Señor Puigcerver, declared that until the credits were voted it would be impossible to meet the demands for ammunition and provisions for Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Balearic Islands, and the Canary Islands, and to obtain the necessary stocks of coal.

Capt. Gen. Blanco had cabled an urgent request for considerable supplies of provisions, which the Government could not dispatch until the Cortes voted the war measures.

Señor Salmeron, the Republican leader, in discussing the Government's measures, alluded to the rumors of the Queen Regent's abdication and declared that the Republicans were ready to form a Government forthwith. His remarks evoked a storm of protests, and Señor Salmeron was unable to proceed for fully ten minutes. Monarchists and Republicans shrieked at each other and bandied threats. The President's voice was completely drowned.

Republican Leader Silenced.

When he finally obtained a hearing the President, Marquis Voga d'Armijo, requested Señor Salmeron to withdraw the calumny. Señor Salmeron refused, whereupon the President named him and threatened to name him thrice if he continued his attacks upon the Throne. As a result of this caution and of the persistent Monarchist interruptions, Señor Salmeron was compelled to desist from continuing his speech.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, then rose and declared that any one trying to sow disunion among Spaniards when the nation was engaged in an international struggle was unworthy of the name of Spaniard.

Señor Salmeron shouted: "I am a good Spaniard." This exclamation was greeted with Monarchist shouts of "No, no. Out with him."

Señor Sagasta appealed to the patriotism of members and prayed the House to vote the "funds so necessary to conduct the war."

His appeal was greeted with the general cry, "We will vote immediately."

Señor Silvela, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, said his party would abstain from further discussion and was ready to vote the urgent war funds immediately, but he claimed the right to debate the other budgetary measures.

The principal speech of the debate was

that of Señor Labra, a Puerto Rican deputy, who maintained that autonomy in Cuba was not a failure, and that, on the contrary, the United States precipitated war because, as he said, "they foresaw autonomy would succeed in restoring peace to Cuba." The Americans believed, he declared, that Spain would yield, but "on their arrival at Havana they discovered their mistake." (Cheers.) Señor Labra contended that Spain ought to appeal to the powers not for armed assistance, but for an arbitral decision on the questions of international law involved.

The speech was much applauded on all sides. Señor Moret, Secretary for the Colonies, generally indorsed Señor Labra's views, and, replying to Señor Mella's speech yesterday, said that neither victories nor defeats could be ascribed to one régime more than to another, and that it was a bad interpretation of the words of Isaiah to say that God averts his face from nations governed by women.

With a view of remedying "the mistake made last week," Señor Moret said he wished to repudiate the suggestion of Señor Silvela, that he (Moret) desired to convert Parliament into a national convention. "I asked not for orders, but only for suggestions," he declared.

Moret to be Sacrificed.

The speech was coldly received, Señor Silvela showing a disinclination to accept the proffered reconciliation, and the debate left the impression that Señor Moret will have to be sacrificed, but that Sagasta probably will remain Premier.

LONDON, May 11.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, explaining the Cabinet situation, says:

"Señor Moret's practical invitation to the Chamber to declare what policy the country desired to adopt has not met with general approval, it being regarded, as Señor Silvela said Saturday, as a confession of impotence on the Government's part, and a conversion of the Cortes into a convention and of the Cabinet into a mere Executive Committee.

"Cabinet changes have become inevitable, and the Carlists, Republicans, and Socialists are preparing to take advantage of any opportunity presenting itself to make mischief. Happily the activity of this hybrid group, which includes several nondescript and unscrupulous politicians, and some Romerists, presents no immediate danger. Inside the Chamber they only number about thirty Deputies, and outside they have no efficient organization, except the Carlists, who do not desire at present any insurrectionary movement, but only want to discredit the monarchy, hoping that an Anarchistic Republic would pave the way to a legitimist restoration in favor of Don Carlos.

"Meanwhile they are careful to avoid producing an impression of utilizing the national calamities for their own ends. Spain has not forgotten the terrible sufferings of the last Carlist war, and does not desire to begin another struggle of the same kind."

POWERS MAY ADVISE SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—As a result of the Spanish reverse at Manila, leading members of the Diplomatic Corps, representing some of the most influential of the great powers of Europe, have unofficially exchanged views on the opportuneness of a movement inspired by the most friendly spirit and in the interest of peace, toward urging upon Spain the futility of further prosecuting the war, and inducing her to sue for peace on the basis of the relinquishment of Cuba, the promise of a war indemnity, and the occupation of Manila by Admiral Dewey until the war indemnity is paid.

It was stated to-night by one of the most influential members of the Diplomatic Corps—an Ambassador—that such a step by Spain was the logical result of the crushing Spanish defeat at Manila, and that Spain herself should be the first to recognize it as a measure for her own self-protection and self-preservation. Her best friends in the family of nations ought to urge it upon Spain, this Ambassador said, and if it were not for the chaotic condition of affairs at Madrid, he felt that such peace overtures would be welcomed there.

With Spanish politics in their present disordered states, and a revolution pending, he did not know whether the men at the head of the Government were strong enough and brave enough to save Spain by a heroic sacrifice of her pride. Unless they did, he said, the disaster of Manila would be repeated, for it was now patent to the world that Spain's military and naval strength was grotesquely inadequate to cope with the forces of the United States, and Spanish pride would ultimately be humbled into peace on far more severe terms than she might be able to obtain now.

Discussion Unofficial So Far.

While expressing this view with much positiveness, it was put forward only as tentative, and not as a move which the European powers had actually begun. At the same time, it indicates a new trend of feeling among leading foreign representatives in Washington. Their discussion has been entirely unofficial and without advices from their own Governments, but it is said that Spain's plight is such at the present moment that a movement on the other side may begin at any time toward inducing Spain to make terms for closing the war.

In such a move, it is pointed out, those powers which have been friendly to Spain, particularly Austria and France, might well join in urging her to sue for peace before it was too late. It is said that the nations most friendly to Spain might suffer almost as much as Spain herself by prolonging the war and the ultimate annihilation of Spain. At the same time, those powers most friendly to the United States, particularly Great Britain and Russia, would, it is believed, join in any movement promising to restore the peace of the world.

It was stated with positiveness at several of the embassies and legations to-day that intervention, in the sense of staying the course of the United States, was no longer being discussed and that only such intervention as would induce Spain to sue for peace was possible under the existing condition of affairs.

Admiral Montojo Blamed.

The military authorities connected with the foreign establishments here say that Admiral Montojo and his entire staff of officers ought to be, and undoubtedly will be, court-martialed for allowing themselves to be surprised by Admiral Dewey's fleet. One of these officials said:

"There is not a naval power in Europe which would not immediately order a court-martial after such a humiliating surprise, followed by such terrible results of negligence. The court-martial should have been ordered instantly, and if Spain has not already ordered it, it discloses her inability to appreciate the seriousness of such a naval blunder. To be taken by surprise is unpardonable. All of the reports show that the Spanish officers had no proper lookouts, no searchlights, and no safeguards against surprises. They invited their own defeat, and a speedy court-martial should determine the penalty of their negligence. It should be dismissal in disgrace, if not something worse."

BREAD RIOTS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, May 10.—The bread riots at Alicante, the seaport of Valencia, which began yesterday, were continued all night, the women taking a prominent part in the work of destruction. A riotous mob paraded the streets, demanding cheaper bread and other necessaries of life. The rioters marched to the factories, where they were joined by the people who were at work. Later they sacked the Octroi Bureau and burned the furniture and archives.

A strong force of gendarmes was sent to the scene, and a charge was made upon the mob, which was temporarily dispersed. But the rioters re-formed and attacked and burned all the bonded warehouses, after possessing themselves of the wheat in storage.

The authorities here are greatly concerned about the provisions for this city. It is estimated that the stock of wheat will be consumed inside of a month, and measures are being taken to purchase wheat abroad.

MARTIAL LAW DENOUNCED.

MADRID, May 10.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Catalonian Deputies strongly protested against the proclamation of martial law in Barcelona, as there have been no disorders there.

The Minister of the Interior, Señor Capdepon, replied that the authorities of Barcelona undoubtedly had good reasons for their action. Thereupon the Catalonian Deputies declared that they would postpone their intended interpellation of the Minister for War "until a proper Government has been formed."

A Valencian Deputy declared that the Captain General of Valencia had threatened the newspapers, saying he would break up their forms if they printed matter attacking the Government.

HOARDED GOLD COMING OUT.

LONDON, May 11.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The latest news is good and bad. The good is the rise in the peseta. Yesterday at 3 o'clock a French journalist changed 200 francs at the Credit Lyonnais at 112. Half an hour later exchange had dropped to 80. The bank has refused to cash foreign checks until the end of the week, not knowing where exchange will be the next minute. In fact, exchanging money is a pure gamble.

"The reason of the fall of the peseta was the immense purchases of foreign bills by the Bank of Spain to meet the coupons. Nobody until yesterday suspected how much gold existed in Spain, a country where you may live for years and never see the yellow coin. The effect of the recent rise in exchange has been to draw out the hoarded gold.

"Yesterday morning crowds might have been seen in front of the Credit Lyonnais and all other foreign banks, consisting of Madrileños and provincials bringing for exchange nondescript coins, 20, 50, and 100 years old, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English. The financiers were taken completely by surprise, and probably there were substantial hoards still left.

"The bad news is the bread agitation. The rise in the bread must be prevented at all costs on political grounds, and the Government is negotiating for the purchase of 100,000 sacks of flour in Belgium."

German Sailors Cheered in Cadiz.

CADIZ, May 10.—The crew of the German cruiser Oldenburg was allowed liberty ashore to-day, and the sailors of that vessel ostentatiously fraternized with the sailors of the Spanish battleship Pelayo. The Germans marched through the streets arm in arm with the Spaniards, wearing each other's caps. The Germans were greatly cheered by the populace of this port.

Coal for Spaniards.

The Spanish steamer Ramon de Larrinaga, of 2,010 tons, Capt. Echevarria, which was mentioned in cable advices as having arrived at Barry on May 6 from Manchester to load coal, was announced in yesterday's cable news to have sailed from Barry for Cadiz.

EVANGELIST MOODY'S APPEAL.

He Calls on the Public to Send Christian Literature to Army Camps.

NORTHFIELD, Mass., May 10.—Evangelist Dwight L. Moody has issued an appeal to the Christian people of the country to raise money for the distribution of Christian literature among the men of the army and navy. Mr. Moody was prominently connected with the Christian mission during the civil war, and his experience will assist him in carrying out his plans.

Besides delivering literature, he intends to send prominent evangelists to the camps to carry on evangelistic work. The Rev. J. C. Dixon of Brooklyn and Mr. Burke, the well-known singer, will go to Tampa, while Gen. O. O. Howard and Major Whittle are to visit Chickamauga Park.

Aid for the Cubans.

A literary and musical entertainment for the relief of the suffering Cubans will be given in the Olivet Memorial Church, 63 Second Street, this evening, under the auspices of the Olivet Literary Society. No admission will be charged, but a "silver collection" will be taken.

Think They Have Ryan's Murderer.

Word was received at Police Headquarters last night from the police of Halifax, Nova Scotia, that they have an Italian under arrest there who is believed to be Olivieri Fiori, the murderer of Contractor John J. Ryan, who was shot on April 19 at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

RICHMOND ELECTION DISPUTE.

ALBANY, May 10.—The following decision was handed down by the Court of Appeals to-day:

People ex rel. John L. Feeney, appellant, vs. Board of Canvassers, &c., George Cromwell; same vs. same—Order modified so as to provide for a recount in accordance with the views set forth in the prevailing opinion of the court, and as modified affirmed without costs to either party.

The office in dispute here is the Presidency of the Borough of Richmond. Mr. Feeney was the regular Democratic candidate and Mr. Cromwell was supported by the Republican, Citizens' Union, Jeffersonian Democratic, National Democratic, and United Democratic Parties. The vote announced on Nov. 4 was Feeney 5,423, and Cromwell 5,346, a majority for Feeney of 77. When the Board of Canvassers met on Nov. 9 the figures showed that Feeney had been elected by 83 majority. Cromwell asserted, however, that he had been elected, saying that he had discovered errors in the tally sheets and that he would begin a contest if Feeney were declared elected.

On Nov. 18 the Board of Canvassers met and announced that Cromwell had three votes more than were cast for Feeney. The case was taken before Judge Dykman of the Supreme Court and then before the Appellate Division. At a meeting on Dec. 30 the Board of Canvassers was served with an order from Justice Cullen to make a count that left the vote as follows: Cromwell, 5,463; Feeney, 5,446, electing Cromwell by 17 votes.

Counsel for Feeney filed an appeal, claiming that it acted as a stay. The board was in doubt what to do, when an order was received from Justice Van Wyck, staying the proceedings. Thus the Borough of Richmond came in as a part of New York City without any head, and has remained so ever since. Neither Feeney nor Cromwell has taken office. The case was finally taken to the Court of Appeals.

WATER AT COMMUNION.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 10.—Solomon Mason, President, and James Freeman, Secretary, for the Temperance Committee of the Merchantville Methodist Church, has submitted to the official board of the church a proposition to substitute water for wine at the communion service.

The committee thought that the use of wine at the communion table was a relic of the Dark Ages, an apparent indorsement of the use of liquor, and prevented many conscientious people from attending the service. The substitution seems to meet with favor from a temperance standpoint, but some who favor it on that ground hold that the Bible calls for wine. The proposition which is under consideration has thrown the church community in a great state of agitation.

CABLE-CUTTING IN WAR TIME.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Unquestionably people's minds are directed very much just now to the question of the ability of this country to maintain telegraphic communication with the outer world, more particularly, of course, with her colonies, in times of war. Of course such speculations owe their origin to the war which, up to the moment, is being waged between America and Spain. Somewhat alarming pictures have been painted of England's isolation in times of a European upheaval, cut off from her kinsmen beyond the seas. Are they justified, and what is their application to the present war?

To settle questions of this character a representative of The Pall Mall Gazette made the journey to-day to West Cromwell Road to see Mr. Charles Bright, F. R. S. E., than whom no one knows more of cable questions. Mr. Bright's father, Sir C. Bright, as a matter of fact, laid all the cables connecting the United States and the West Indian Islands—some 4,000 miles—about the year 1870. And Mr. Bright has himself been engaged in the subsequent repair of one of these lines. These are, of course, immensely important cables just now.

Mr. Bright, when his visitor had opened the conversation, said he had little doubt that cables would be cut right and left in time of war, and this notwithstanding the idea which some seem to cherish that cables would be as safe in time of war as in time of peace. Of course it was not so. That was shown by a particular clause in the international convention, which did not attempt to bind the hand of either belligerent in the matter of cutting cables during a war.

"Why," said Mr. Bright, "it is known for certain that some years ago, when there was a prospect of war, the Russians had a ship fitted up with special apparatus for picking up cables.

"But it is not necessary to have a cable ship in order to do damage to a cable. It is the easiest thing in the world—an innocent-looking bonfire on shore will do it, before, perhaps, there is any suggestion of war. The reason is that the cables are ended in lonely out-of-the-way places. The cable hut, which is built for testing direct from the cable, and from which a land line proceeds to the town where the signaling is done, is visited at the outside once a week as a rule. How easy for a fisherman, say, properly bribed, to light a fire on the beach where the cables are and break the circuit.

"The argument of some people that, because our cables, say in the Mediterranean, are laid in our principal trade routes, where men-of-war are to protect them, they could not be got at by the enemy is not entirely convincing."

Mr. Bright proceeded from this to argue with great cogency the need that exists for an all-British cable. He pointed out, by means of a map which he has drawn up, that the route suggested from Vancouver Island, through the Fiji, to Norfolk Island, and thence to New Zealand and Australia, possesses many advantages, notably because it lay in the deep Pacific, because its ends could be easily defended, and because it was comparatively inaccessible to those who would be likely to try to injure it in time of war. Russia, for instance, we were reminded, would find great difficulty in cutting up a cable in the Pacific.

The American route across the North Pacific, starting from San Francisco, through the Sandwich Islands to Japan, also commended itself to Mr. Bright as being a highly useful scheme, provided an extension were made to Australia.

Mr. Bright pointed out that an alliance with America and Japan would give us almost the security we desired for continuous cable communication in time of war.

With every desire to be absolutely impartial, Mr. Bright commented on the usefulness of the Eastern Telegraph Company's scheme of a cable via Gibraltar and the Cape to Australia, but pointed out that the great defect was that Canada, who had ever been foremost in desiring cable communication with Australia and the rest of the British Empire, was completely shut off. Moreover, though uniting certain important naval stations, it might not meet the want, from a strategic point of view, so effectually.

With regard to the all-British Pacific route, our expert mentioned that while it gave what the colonies so ardently desired, direct communication, and though introducing no serious engineering difficulties, yet it was clear to any electrician that it would be costly in construction, and by reason of the great lengths between the land points, would be made more difficult to repair.

But, said Mr. Bright, an extra and independent string to our bow is obviously an advantage; and by laying a cable on this entirely new route we should no longer be guilty of putting all our telegraphic eggs into one oceanic basket, though it was but human of shareholders in existing systems to look at things differently.

There was another important point touched upon in the conversation. It was thus expressed by Mr. Bright: "No doubt great care should be taken to only let certain people know the position of these cables. Of course, the shore ends must be shown to prevent ships from anchoring on the cable, but there would be no particular harm in giving this information, and in an all-British cable the various landing places could be defended by soldiers."

In his subsequent remarks Mr. Bright insisted on the correctness of his view from an imperial standpoint—the sovereign necessity of binding together, electrically, all parts of the empire, and of furthering imperial free trade, which would render us independent of the good offices of the rest of the world. "Such a consummation," said Mr. Bright, with the energy of an enthusiast, "is furthered more than anything else by connecting up the mother country with the colonies."

Dealing more directly with the American and Spanish war, Mr. Bright was inclined to ridicule the idea that the Americans would cut the cable from Key West to Havana. By this process they would cut themselves off from their fleet.

Mr. Charles Bright is publishing a book (through Messrs. Crosby Lockwood and Sons) in a few days, entitled "Submarine Telegraphs." It contains a full account of these West Indian cables, besides dealing at length with what may be termed the politics of the world's electric nerves.

ADMIRAL MONTOJO KILLED?

Report from Shanghai that He Was Slain by the People of Manila After His Defeat.

DEWEY'S POSITION DIFFICULT

Unable to Control the Philippine Insurgents, Who Are Said to be Committing Massacres Outside of Manila.

LONDON, May 10.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported there that Admiral Montojo, the commander of the Spanish fleet, who escaped from Cavite by running along the shore to Manila with his two sons, was killed by the populace of the latter place.

It is added that the Hospital of San Roque, filled with Spanish soldiers, was set on fire by shells from the Boston, and that Sisters of Charity were killed while removing the wounded.

Massacres are reported to have occurred outside of Manila, the insurgents butchering even the Spanish women and children.

HONGKONG, May 10.—Admiral Dewey, it is said here, finds the insurgents growing dangerous. It is added that he cannot control them, nor can he enable the Spaniards to do so.

The Tonkin papers (under French direction) denounce the Americans as pirates and the Anglo-Saxon race as encroaching on the Latin race.

It is reported that naval movements are progressing, which suggest an intention on the part of the powers to intervene between the United States and Spain.

The British gunboat Swift will relieve the British gunboat Linnet at Manila. She will leave Hongkong to-morrow for the Philippines.

There is one Japanese warship at Manila.

MANILA RELIEF EXPEDITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—A detail of army and navy officers visited Pacific Street dock to-day and boarded the steamer Australia, on which the Government has secured an option as a transport for troops to the Philippines. The steamer is in splendid condition, and can be pressed into service at short notice.

The steamer City of Sydney arrived from Panama and wayports before daybreak, and from the manner in which she was given quick dispatch by quarantine and Custom House officials it is evident that she also has been chartered to go to Manila. Orders have been given to discharge her cargo as rapidly as possible.

A large force of stevedores is at work on the City of Peking's cargo, and it will be out of the hold by Wednesday night. It is thought that the Australia and the Peking, and possibly the Sydney, with one collier, will leave here no later than Sunday night. Supplies for the Asiatic Squadron and the transports at this city arrived here to-day.

The steamship Connemagh has arrived from New York, sixty-nine days out. She brings a general cargo. An inspection of the vessel will be made as soon as she docks, and it is stated on good authority that she will be added to the transport flotilla.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 10.—At midnight Gov. Holcomb received a message from Secretary Alger saying a sudden change had been made in the assignment of Nebraska troops, and that one regiment, perhaps both, would be sent to San Francisco to go to the Philippine Islands. The troops had been assigned to the camps at Washington and Chickamauga.

DENVER, May 10.—Gov. Adams has received a telegram from Secretary Alger announcing that the destination of the Colorado volunteers has been changed from Chickamauga to the Philippine Islands. They will be ready to move next Thursday.

THE ASIATIC FLEET'S BOUNTY.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Admiral Dewey and his men will need advocates one of these days to secure for them the bounty they have earned by the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila. The law of 1864, under which they have acquired title to bounty, as described in THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-day, has been so long in disuse in the Navy Department that none of the law officers remembered it until their attention was directed to it. It was passed in order to stimulate the destruction of rebel property during the war of the rebellion, but the Law Department of the navy has not come across any instances of its application.

Just how it is to be enforced does not occur to the department, but it is probable that when the matter is taken up the Secretary of the Navy will put the facts to Congress, and that an appropriation will be made to meet the expenditure on account of the bounty fund. If the Secretary of the Navy can report to Congress that the amount to be paid in bounty has been considered in requiring an indemnity of Spain, or has been recovered in revenues collected at Manila, there will be no opposition to turning over to the men of the Asiatic Squadron every cent they appear to have won.

POSSIBLE MENACE TO DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—It was suggested by some members of the war board to-day that there was just a possibility that the Spanish squadron now at Cadiz might make a quick passage into the Pacific through the Suez Canal and attack Dewey at Manila.

It is said that, contrary to the common understanding, the Suez Canal is open to warships of belligerent powers, so that, if the Spanish choose to take this course, they would have a long start of any pursuing fleet from our side of the Atlantic. It is scarcely believed, however, that the Spanish are willing to take the great risk of exposing to our attack their own home ports by the withdrawal of so considerable a proportion of their naval strength as would be required to overmatch Dewey.

Experience

Are Not Experiments, Should Be Your Aim in Buying Medicine.

Let others experiment; you should be guided by experience. Experiments are uncertain in result; experience is sure. Experiments may do you harm; experience proves that Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good. Thousands gladly tell what Hood's has done for them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Spring Medicine. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

TREACHERY OF SPANIARDS.

HONGKONG, May 10.—A fresh example of Spanish treachery seems to have come to light. It is said here that the priests and Sisters of Charity of the Cavite Hospital, in a procession bearing crosses, &c., petitioned Admiral Dewey not to massacre the sick and wounded, which naturally he did not do. The Spaniards, it is added, thereupon thanked the Americans for their humanity and repaid them by informing them of a narrow channel, which, they said, was not mined, while the broad channel, they explained, was fully mined. An investigation upon the part of the Americans, however, revealed the contrary to be the case, and the mines were blown up by the sailors of the American fleet.

Commodore Dewey's Promotion.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Soon after the opening of to-day's session of the Senate Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate yesterday passed the bill increasing the number of Rear Admirals from six to seven. The motion created some surprise, but it is the opinion of the Committee on Naval Affairs that the President has ample authority to nominate Commodore Dewey as a Rear Admiral without the bill passed yesterday.

Secretary Long on Dewey.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Secretary Long, upon being asked to-day to break the strict reticence he has maintained by giving his views of Commodore Dewey's achievement at Manila, replied:

"That would be gilding refined gold."

Primo de Rivera Reaches Spain.

BARCELONA, May 10.—Gen. Primo de Rivera, who in March of last year succeeded Gen. Polavieja as Captain General in the Philippines, and was in turn recently succeeded by Gen. Augusti, arrived here to-day from the Philippines. Great crowds assembled in the streets and on the quays to welcome him, but he evaded the demonstration and proceeded to Madrid.

DEWEY'S VICTORY CELEBRATED

Speeches Made at the Manhattan Club by ex-Ambassador to France Eustis, ex-Gov. Flower, and Others.

The victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila was celebrated last night at the Manhattan Club, where J. B. Eustis, ex-Ambassador to France, and ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower were the principal speakers. A band played National airs, and the big billiard room, where the speeches were made, was decorated with the Stars and Stripes.

Justice Charles H. Truax, Vice President of the club, who presided, said that it was the first time in fifty years that the American people rejoiced in a victory won not by soldiers of the North or South, but by soldiers of the American people. The American people stood to-day because of this victory, if for no other reason, as high as any among the nations of the earth.

Mr. Eustis was greeted with a great display of enthusiasm. He began by saying that two years ago, while he was in Europe, he had read a leading editorial in The London Times every word of which was of the highest appreciation of the American naval officer, Capt. Mahan, who was spoken of as the highest authority in the world on naval affairs.

"A few days ago," said he, "this officer landed on our shores, and was asked what was his opinion of the battle fought by Admiral Dewey on the 1st of May, and he said that that naval combat would go down in history as the greatest on record. That authority had been applauded by the nation that is the greatest naval power of the world."

The speaker said that Admiral Dewey had raised the flag of his country far above that of any civilized country of the earth, and that we could not calculate or estimate the enhancement of American prestige and power which he had accomplished.

"From my residence in Europe," he said, "I know how we are held there. They believe we are a vast aggregation of people endeavoring to become civilized. But Dewey has taught them this lesson, that if we can slaughter pigs in peace we can slaughter an enemy with terrible earnestness in war.

"It has been a question whether acquisition of territory would be a benefit to this country. Admiral Dewey has settled a question which we have been discussing for one hundred and ten years. He has conquered foreign territory, and I'm afraid he has given Uncle Sam a d—d big appetite for that article of food.

"At Manila we made the whole world know what the Stars and Stripes mean. The next shot, I think, is to take Cuba. Not Puerto Rico, not Spain, but Cuba. Those people who are fighting for their liberty there are entitled to a fair chance in this family of nations. I believe inside of ten days we'll have an army over there, and all God's creation can't stop us."

James Lindsay Gordon said we were waging to-day a war not of aggression or of conquest but, by the spirit that has nerved American hearts and arms from Lexington to Manila, for the principle on which this Government was founded, resistance to oppression and the protection of the weak. War had its consolations and its lessons, by which we might always profit.

The other speakers were T. C. T. Crain and Major John Byrne.

Ex-Gov. Flower's address was characteristic and brief.

"I'm proud to-night," he said, "that I'm an American citizen. A reunited North and South do honor to Dewey. During my trip abroad I saw nothing but what made me proud of my country, and to-night I'm prouder of it to know she has a Commodore Dewey, and 1,000, yes, 1,000,000, more on top."

The following resolutions offered by Douglas Taylor were adopted:

Resolved, That as citizens of this great and united Republic and members of the great Democratic Club of the county, we meet to rejoice over the brilliant and unexampled victory of our fleet at Manila, an achievement which places us at once foremost among the great naval powers of the earth, and gives assurance that our influence must always be felt wherever human progress and the liberty of mankind are at stake. We have engaged in an unselfish war, and our success is just and deserved, so that no feeling of regret can alloy the happiness which our triumph brings. The thanks of our people are due to the brave and generous officer who commanded our victorious fleet, and whose intrepidity and dash has compelled the admiration of the world, and to those men who so gallantly followed where he led. This club has especial reasons for rejoicing, because one of its members, Flag Lieut. Brumby, took an effective part in winning this great victory.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the club be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Commodore Dewey.

Dewey Celebration in Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 10.—Admiral Dewey's victory was celebrated in this city to-day with an elaborate demonstration. A parade was arranged, in which Grand Army veterans, the new volunteers, and semi-military organizations took a prominent part. Several thousand school children were in line. The parade passed in review before Gov. Leedy and the State officers. The women of Topeka presented a stand of silk colors to each of the three Kansas regiments now going to the front.

TALKED OF THE WORKINGMEN.

Bishop Potter and Others Speak at the Annual Meeting of the Church Association.

The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, generally known as C. A. I. L., from its initial letters, held its annual meeting last evening in the chapel of the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The reports spoke favorably of the progress made by the association in numbers and influence.

After the meeting and religious services the members and their guests had a supper at 108 West Sixteenth Street.

The Rev. Joseph Reynolds, the Vice President of the association, was in the chair, and Bishop Potter, who takes a great interest in the association, attended the supper as he did last year, and was the principal speaker. He highly complimented Miss Harriette A. Keyser, the indefatigable Secretary of the association, and remarked that if he had the power to make any changes in the calendar he would add the name of Saint Harriette, for she had not only worked hard all the year round, but had secured a hall and supper for the members at the most moderate prices.

Then, referring to a speech that had been made by Miss Minnie Rosen of the Women's Union of the Brotherhood of Tailors upon the evils of the sweating system on the east side, the Bishop said that the time will surely come when the law will render such barbarities impossible. What needs to be touched up, the Bishop went on to say, is not so much the law-making power as the conscience of the community. He believed that the wealthy man at one end who was hardened by pleasure was still a man, and if he could be made to understand the motives of the association his better feelings could be aroused, and he could be brought to understand and sympathize with the poor at the other end.

The Rev. Leighton Williams of the Amity Baptist Church, and also President of the Christian Workingmen's Institute, another speaker, touched upon the war, and believed that the American people had been charged with the duty of freeing an oppressed nation and of preserving a free Government of the people and for the people, and preventing any oligarchy from seizing the reins of power.

Other speakers were Patrick Kearney of the Catholic Workingmen's Club, who maintained that the Church of Christ must take a more earnest and active interest in the struggles of workingmen to improve and lift themselves, and Hugh Lusk, member of Parliament from New Zealand.

The other officers of the association are the Right Rev. F. D. Huntington of Syracuse, President; H. B. Livingston, Treasurer, and Miss Margaret S. Lawrance, Chairman of the Corresponding Committee.

THE DEATH OF A. B. HALL.

Registered as Suicide in the Bronx Board of Health Records.

According to the records of the Board of Health of the Bronx, Alfred B. Hall, the young lawyer and politician of Beach Terrace, near One Hundred and Forty-third Street, whose death Friday was ascribed by members of his family to heart disease, was a suicide. The Register of Records of the Bronx Health Board, Dr. James A. O'Leary, said yesterday that after an investigation by Coroner Lynch and his deputy, Dr. Riegelmann, it had been reported a case of suicide.

Coroner Lynch admitted yesterday that Hall had killed himself, but said death was due to the accidental discharge of a revolver. Hall was examining a 32-calibre revolver in his room Friday, according to the Coroner, when the weapon was discharged and the bullet entered the young man's breast. He was found unconscious by members of the family, and died in about an hour. The interment Sunday was in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown.

Arthur Hall, eighteen years old, a brother of the dead man, yesterday declared that death was due to heart disease, as the family had announced at the time. He also denied a rumor that Hall had been despondent because of the death of a woman to whom he was said to have been engaged. Mr. Hall said he was not aware of an engagement between his brother and any young woman.

Hall was a son of Alfred B. Hall, an engraver, of 79 Fourth Avenue, and a nephew of ex-Judge E. H. Hall of the City Court. He had an office at 120 Broadway and a branch at 580 Willis Avenue. He was well known in the Bronx, and had been defeated for member of Assembly in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District last Fall by the Tammany candidate, Lyman W. Redington.

When the war broke out Hall was fired with enthusiasm. He wanted to enlist, but his parents and family objected. He declared Friday morning that he would enlist that day, and he said he was going to his room to prepare.

MERCHANTS AND THE MAILS.

Opposition That Is Offered to Reducing the Carriers' Force.

In speaking of the proposed organized opposition throughout the country against the Post Office Appropriation bill, which cuts down the free delivery service, a member of the Merchants' Association yesterday said:

"We look upon it as a serious blow to the entire country. The number of letter carriers in New York who will have to be discharged to make up the share of the metropolis toward the necessary deficit would be 167 men, drawing $600 a year, or 110 men drawing $1,000 a year. In its appeal to cities throughout the country to join in its protest, the association has had responses from commercial organizations in cities throughout the entire country."

The association has prepared a circular setting forth the concessions that have been made by the Quebec Steamship Company to merchants in Bermuda who may desire to visit the New York market to make their Fall purchases.

Women and Foreign Missions.

The annual anniversary meeting of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church was held yesterday in the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. The morning session was devoted to the transaction of the business of the society, and the afternoon session to a number of addresses. Among the speakers were Margaret E. Sangster, Mrs. Zwemer of Arabia, and Mrs. William J. Chamberlain. The addresses were confined to the work of the society in the Far East, and each speaker gave a number of instances of the success and growth of the work.

An Illicit Still Raided.

United States Revenue Collector Eidman of the Third District some time ago assigned his deputies, Max Hahn and C. J. Fortman, to locate an illicit still which was understood to be running on the east side. The still was located last night on the top floor of the rear tenement at 11 Market Street. No one was found in the place, but a complete outfit and about 400 gallons of mash was secured. The still, it is believed, has been operated in many places on the east side, and had been moved from place to place at short intervals. It is expected that some arrests will follow to-day.

Passengers on Wilhelm der Grosse.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse were Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, widow of the novelist, and Walter Wellman, the arctic explorer, who is to start for Franz Josef Land June 2 to try and find Prof. Andrée.

Shot a Deer with a Marble.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

There is a boy in Taney County, Mo., who has a record which perhaps few, if any, old hunters can match. He killed a deer with a marble. True, the marble was shot from a gun, but still the occurrence may be ranked among the most unusual of hunting events. The lad was out in the woods shooting, and had exhausted his supply of shot. He had put into his muzzle-loader, a single-barrel gun of the old pattern, a charge of powder, when he discovered that his shot pouch was empty. The boy had in his pocket a marble which he used as a "taw" in playing the common game. The marble exactly fitted the muzzle of his gun, and, hardly thinking what might result from the experiment, the young hunter dropped the "taw" down on the wadding covering the powder. Strange things happen down in the Bull Creek hills, and on his way home the boy came upon a deer, which at close range stopped and challenged his aim. The adventurous scion of good hunting stock leveled his gun, pulled the trigger, and brought down the game, the marble boring a hole into the vitals of the deer.

BIG TRANSPORTS SECURED.

Thirteen of the Crack Coastwise Steamers of This Port Under Government Orders.

WILL GO TO SOUTHERN WATERS

Other Vessels May Be Chartered To-day to Help Convey the Army of Invasion and Stores to Cuba.

The preparations of the Government for the transportation of an army of invasion of Cuba extended to New York yesterday, when thirteen of the best coasting vessels running out of this port were chartered for immediate service. The vessels secured were the steamships Seneca, Santiago, Seguranca, Saratoga, Vigilancia, Yucatan, and City of Washington of the Ward Line; the Leona, Rio Grande, and Concho of the Mallory Line, and the Algonquin, Cherokee, and Iroquois of the Clyde Line. To-day at least two additional vessels of the Clyde fleet will be secured by the Government, it is said, and the entire fleet of transports will concentrate in Southern waters during the latter part of the week.

Although active negotiations were begun on Monday for the charter of the vessels above mentioned, developments were kept strictly secret, and not until yesterday did any of the facts connected with the acquisition of the vessels become known. At the office of the Ward Line particulars as to terms were refused, but it was admitted that the chartering had been consummated during the day. The steamships Saratoga, Seneca, and City of Washington of the Ward Line are at Piers 16 and 17 East River taking on coal, and it is said will probably leave for Key West this afternoon.

The Cherokee and Iroquois of the Clyde Line, which are now lying at the Erie Basin, are under orders of the Government, their owners said, and will probably be among the first of the fleet to sail.

At the office of the Mallory Line late yesterday afternoon it was admitted that the Government had concluded negotiations for the three vessels named of their company. No information as to the terms under which the Government had taken the vessels could be obtained, as it is not known when they will be taken from the company's piers. The Rio Grande, which arrived on Monday, was still discharging at a late hour last night.

Leave in Two Sections.

It was learned, however, from the officials of the various lines interested, that all the vessels taken by the Government were to be used as transports. They will be dispatched to Southern waters in two sections, but the second section will follow the first closely, being detained here only to take on board the subsistence supplies and to undergo some slight alterations and preparations for the transportation of horses. The first of the vessels will sail this afternoon, and the remaining members of the fleet are expected to get away by to-morrow afternoon, or by Friday morning at the latest.

The work of coaling was begun yesterday afternoon, and will be continued without intermission until completed. Orders have been given to coal each vessel for twenty days' consumption. The vessels will take from this port 4,000 tons of subsistence, which is being gathered together now under rush orders to the contractors. The vessels are ordered to report at Key West for orders, but beyond this their destination is unknown. It is easy to guess, however, and from the size of the fleet which has been secured at this port, which does not represent by any means the number of transports chartered, it becomes apparent that the army to be transported from Tampa is to be of no mean proportions.

The vessels chartered here are the largest and best now engaged in the United States coasting trade, and are all of good speed. An idea of the great number of troops and amount of supplies and equipment to be transported can be obtained from the known net tonnage or carrying capacity of the vessels, which is as follows: Seneca, 1,902; Seguranca, 2,933; Saratoga, 1,972; Vigilancia, 2,934; Yucatan, 2,317; City of Washington, 1,744; Santiago, 1,696; Leona, 2,331; Rio Grande, 2,048; Concho, 2,640; Algonquin, 2,258; Cherokee, 1,967, and Iroquois, 2,236. Every one of the vessels is capitally constructed for the transportation of troops, and they can easily carry from 12,000 to 15,000 men with supplies.

The Matteawan.

Charles W. Hogan of T. Hogan & Sons, owners of the Lone Star Line of steamers, received a telegram at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon saying that the steamer Matteawan, Capt. James T. Lewis, would sail from Pensacola for Mobile at daybreak to-day. The Matteawan has a gross tonnage of 3,300, and was built in 1893. She is especially adapted for the transportation of cavalry.

It was learned late yesterday afternoon from Capt. M. Kirby of the Merritt-Chapman wrecking steamer William K. Chapman, that his vessel would sail some time during the week for Key West in the interest of the Government. Capt. Kirby says that he is to proceed to Key West, where he will receive sealed orders as to his ultimate destination. It is thought that the mission of the Chapman will take her into Cuban waters.

From what can be learned of the arrangements made by the Government at this port, vessels connected with the transportation of the invading army will be sent to Key West, Tampa, Mobile, and New Orleans.

SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIAN CLUB

Racing Measurements Recommended for Adoption Not Acted Upon.

A meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was held last night at 19 East Twenty-second Street, with Commodore H. C. Rouse presiding. The chief business of the meeting was to hear the report of a special committee on racing measurements for next season. The racing measurements recommended for adoption by the committee are as follows:

The length plus the square root of the sail area, plus twice the beam, plus draft, minus 6 66-100 of the square root of the midship section, the whole divided by two.

No action was taken on the recommendations. It was decided to open the clubhouse at Oyster Bay on May 25, and to hold races on that day and on Memorial Day.

Peter Maher Wants to Fight.

Peter Maher, the Irish heavyweight champion, announced last night that he was willing to post $10,000 for a fight with Bob Fitzsimmons or Jim Corbett, or any other man for the championship of the world. He says he does not believe either Corbett or Fitzsimmons can be brought into the ring again, and that they are simply trying to attract the attention of the sporting world.

Man's Body in the East River.

The body of an unknown man about forty-five years of age was found in the East River at Pier 38 yesterday afternoon. On papers found in his pockets was the name "McCormack, South Beach," and cards with the name of "Simon Eggerstad, 156 Bay Street, Stapleton, S. I."

Telephone Directory

goes to press June 1st.
To obtain the advantage of listing in this issue it will be necessary to make contracts during the present month.

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COAST DEFENSES OF CUBA

Spaniards Erecting Insignificant Fortifications East and West of Havana.

THE WINSLOW IN A FIGHT

United States Torpedo Boat Attacked by Three Small Spanish Coast-Guard Vessels While Reconnoitring in Cardenas Harbor.

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KEY WEST, Fla., May 10.—The Spanish soldiers are displaying much activity along the line of coast from Bahia Honda, forty-five miles west of Havana, to Cardenas, sixty-five miles to the eastward. As the ships of the blockading fleet have instructions to prevent the erection of new fortifications, and have at various points shelled working parties, the task of strengthening existing defenses and throwing up earthworks is carried on principally at night, save in the immediate vicinity of Havana.

The narrow escape of the Vicksburg and Morrill on Saturday, when they were decoyed within easy range of the Santa Clara batteries, just west of Morro Castle, has taught some of the unarmored ships a lesson, and it is not likely that that class of boats will venture within close range of the modern high-power guns again. Along the coast fresh sand batteries are being thrown up almost every night, but these works are of a flimsy character and would be reduced by the fire of the big guns in a few minutes.

The officers of the blockading fleet believe Capt. Gen. Blanco is wasting a good deal of trouble in the erection of the insignificant shore batteries. The strengthening of the real formidable works about Havana is a very different thing. It may be, however, that by the erection of these light batteries, which must be abandoned as soon as the serious work of the fleet begins, Blanco puts heart in his starving soldiers and imbues them with the idea that a Yankee invasion can be repelled at any point.

The Hornet and the Winslow, now blockading Matanzas, have had a lively time for several days shelling Spanish details at work on batteries and telegraph lines outside of the entrance of the harbor. There, as at other points, most of the work is done at night, and each morning sees fresh earthworks thrown up against the rusty green of the coast line.

On Sunday morning the Hornet found a party putting up a telegraph line from the lighthouse and signal station a mile east of Matanzas Harbor to the batteries west of Point Sabanilla on the other side of the bay. The batteries here are said to be of some magnitude, mounting a few high-power guns. To stop this telegraphic activity the Hornet quietly dropped a shell among the workmen. They scattered like rabbits and the line grounded then and there. As several other telegraph parties have been discouraged in the same way at other points, it is evident that it is the intention of the Spanish to establish communication with all their coast block houses and batteries by wire with a view of possibly massing troops and guns to oppose a landing whenever threatened. Hereafter they will probably carry their wires behind the first range of hills, where they will be less subject to sudden interruption.

It is not possible that there are enough heavy guns at the command of the Spaniards to mount them in all the new sand batteries springing up, but as there is a railway from Havana to Matanzas, quite close to the coast, the authorities may delude themselves with the idea that they can transport heavy guns to the batteries nearest the threatened landing point whenever their watches telegraph the appearance of the American transports off the coast.

The little torpedo boat Winslow yesterday morning precipitated the first naval engagement fought in Cuban waters. On a reconnoissance in Cardenas Harbor she drew the fire of three Spanish coastguard vessels, and a lively miniature seafight followed with the tiny gunboats. As the Winslow was decidedly in the minority, she ran for the open sea, where her big station mate, the gunboat Machias, which had been called up by the firing, took a hand in the game with her four-inch rifles and tossed several shells over the low sand spit behind which the Spanish boats were sheltered. It was impossible to see whether any of these landed, but the Winslow was not touched. She claims, however, to have knocked a few splinters out of the largest of the coastguard boats.

The most important result of the Winslow's reconnoissance was the discovery that Cardenas Harbor is mined. If there were any batteries on shore, the Spaniards did not think it worth while to disclose their position, but the knowledge that there are mines in the channel is important, in view of the report that it is Cardenas, and not Matanzas, where the landing of the United States forces will finally occur.

THE MONTSERRAT AT HAVANA?

Spanish Steamer Reported to Have Run the Blockade.

MADRID, May 10.—A dispatch received here from Havana this afternoon says the Spanish steamer Montserrat, which, with a valuable cargo, troops, and a large sum of money intended for Havana, escaped the United States fleet and entered the port of Cienfuegos, Cuba, has now run the blockade of the American squadron and has entered the port of Havana in safety. It is claimed here that this proves the blockade of the Cuban ports is ineffective.

The Spanish mail steamship Montserrat, which is alleged to have run the blockade at Havana, appears to have reached Cienfuegos on April 27 with 1,000 Spanish soldiers, $500,000 in silver, and eighteen guns of large calibre, in addition to a very valuable cargo, including a quantity of ammunition. The Spaniards claim that the Montserrat was sighted by an American man-of-war, which fired on her. The mail steamer, it is alleged, mounting guns as an auxiliary cruiser, returned the fire and eventually reached Cienfuegos.

So many utterly false reports have been given out in Madrid recently that American confirmation of the arrival of the Montserrat at Havana will be required before the story of her blockade running is accepted as truth.

TWO MORE PRIZES CAPTURED.

A Norwegian Cattle Steamer and Spanish Fishing Schooner the Latest.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 10.—The Spanish fishing schooner Fernandito and the Norwegian steamer Bratsberg are the only new vessels in the harbor this morning. The Spanish boat was captured by the gunboat Vicksburg yesterday morning while trying to make Havana Harbor on her way from Yucatan. She has a crew of six men.

About two weeks ago the Bratsberg, bound from Progreso, Mexico, for Havana, with 800 head of cattle, was warned off the Cuban coast by the blockading fleet. She put into this port, and remained a couple of days, when she sailed ostensibly for New York to find a market for the cattle. She was piloted out of this harbor April 27, and was not seen again until yesterday morning, when the gunboat Newport sighted her about twenty-five miles off Havana. Capt. Tilley knew she had once been warned, and observing that she was floating easily and with cattle pens apparently empty, he hailed and boarded her. Capt. Thorsen stoutly denied that he was attempting to slip past the blockade, but he could not satisfactorily explain the disposition of his cargo, and was sent in under the Mangrove's escort, in company with the fishing smack Fernandito.

CUBA AND PUERTO RICO CUT OFF.

British Ambassador and Chinese Minister Complain.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The British Ambassador and the Chinese Minister have called the attention of the State Department to the fact that they are unable to communicate by mail with their officials in Cuba and Puerto Rico. This is due to the interruption of the regular mail routes between this country and Spanish possessions.

It is embarrassing to the British authorities, as they have need of communicating by mail with the British Consul at Havana. The State Department is anxious to afford every possible facility for official communication, mail and telegraph, but it is not clear how it can better the present disturbed mail conditions between here and the Spanish West Indies.

THE LAFAYETTE AT HAVANA.

State Department Does Not Believe that She Has Violated Her Government's Pledge.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The attention of the State Department was directed to-day to a report emanating from Havana that the French steamer Lafayette has discharged cargo there in violation of the agreement under which she was permitted to pass the blockade, and that she had been compelled to reload the freight on orders from Washington.

Emphatic denial of this story was made by a high official of the department, who would certainly have known of the proceeding if any such action had been taken. The official in question said that the State Department had received advices concerning the Lafayette since her release and escort to Cuba had been ordered, and that, not having been notified of any violation of the pledge made on behalf of the vessel by the French representatives, no protest against such violation had been made.

The State Department is not inclined to believe that the Lafayette unloaded any of her cargo at Havana. Such a proceeding, it is pointed out, would be a reflection on the good faith of the French Government, whose representative here gave assurance that if the ship was allowed to enter the harbor of Havana to leave her mails and dispatches for the French Consul and to take off French passengers, she would disembark none of her freight.

Havana Celebrates Fancied Victories.

MOBILE, Ala., May 10.—Gustav De Cardenos, a prominent Cuban of this city, received the following letter from Havana yesterday, dated April 26:

"The Spanish are celebrating the victory of the capture of four American ports, Mobile, Boston, Charleston, and Pensacola.

"Blanco has given a very large banquet to the army and navy. The city is gayly decorated, and thousands of people in procession. The city is wild with enthusiasm."

ST. PAUL'S AMMUNITION RUSHED.

Two Carloads Sent from New York in Nine and a Half Hours.

RICHMOND, Va., May 10.—Last night at 9 o'clock there were two carloads of arms and munitions of war in New York destined for the St. Paul in command of Capt. Sigsbee at Newport News. The St. Paul was anxious to sail at noon to-day. The railroads were called on to get the explosives here on time. The cars came over the Pennsylvania Central to Washington and by special train from there with right of way, and at 6:35 this morning the Chesapeake and Ohio delivered the two cars at the dry dock, and the St. Paul received her supplies. This run was made in just nine hours and thirty-five minutes, including transfers in Washington and Richmond from one road to another.

The order issued to-day to send the Virginia troops direct to Tampa as fast as ready fell like a wet blanket on Camp Lee, where seven companies have arrived in the last two days.

The Virginia troops volunteered with the belief that they would have Fitzhugh Lee and special glory, and the prospect of going immediately to Cuba under an unknown commander is fast dampening their enthusiasm. It is said to-night that many talk of returning, not yet having been mustered in.

GERMAN NAVAL ATTACHE'S WORK.

To Visit the Flying Suadron and Make Observations.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The German Naval Attaché, after securing credentials from the Navy Department, has gone to Fort Monroe, where he will make observations of Commodore Schley's Flying Squadron.

While the department has given all Naval Attachés every proper courtesy, it has felt constrained not to grant them permanent facilities on board the American ships, and it is said that in time of war no Government permits foreign observers aboard ships.

ACCIDENT TO THE YANKEE.

Rudder Chain Snapped and May Have Fouled the Propeller—Ships at the Navy Yard.

The auxiliary cruiser Yankee, which is manned by the members of the First Battalion of the New York Naval Militia, is having trouble with her steering gear. She left the navy yard on Monday afternoon, and steamed down the bay to the usual man-of-war anchorage. The vessel would not turn well, and her anchor was dropped out in the channel. A boat was lowered, and an officer went to inspect the rudder. It was denied on board that anything was the matter. Yesterday afternoon the Yankee weighed anchor and proceeded down the bay, but soon afterward returned with some of the tugs of the patrol fleet. These vessels were assisting in steering the cruiser. The Yankee anchored off Tompkinsville again, and a man was sent overboard to examine the rudder. The outboard starboard rudder chain had broken off short, and it is feared that it has fouled the propeller. Efforts will be made to repair the damage while at anchor off Tompkinsville, but it may be necessary to take the vessel to the navy yard again.

The cruiser Prairie, a sister ship to the Yankee, it is expected will sail to-morrow. Commander C. J. Train has command of this vessel, and she is manned by the members of the Massachusetts Naval Militia. The vessel's full complement of coal has been shipped, and as soon as she has her ammunition on board she will be ready to leave the navy yard. The ammunition flag has been flying on the Prairie since last Sunday, but it will be taken down to-day.

The monitor Nahant, which is manned by the New York Naval Militia, is ready for service. All the alterations and repairs have been completed, and only a few canvas screens for the protection of the men are wanting. The Nahant will leave the yard this week and anchor off Tompkinsville. She will join the fleet of Commodore Howell, who will assign her to an anchorage down the bay. The members of the Sons of the Revolution are going to present a set of flags to the Nahant as soon as she is ready to leave the navy yard.

The yacht Aileen, which has been overhauled at the Quintard Iron Works, was towed to the navy yard yesterday afternoon. The Resolute, formerly the Old Dominion Line steamer Yorktown, will be taken to the yard this morning from the same works.

Lieut. Minnett has been assigned to command the Viking, Lieut. Dodd to the Restless, and Lieut. Hust to the Thespia. These three vessels are ready for service and will go to sea in a few days.

The painting of the collier Kingsston was finished yesterday afternoon. Her hull, superstructure, masts, and funnel are now the regulation slate color.

BIDS WANTED FOR ARMOR.

The Navy Department Needs Enough for Three Battleships.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Navy Department to-day advertised for bids for armor for the battleships Illinois, Alabama, and Wisconsin. Bids on 7,700 tons at a price not exceeding $400 per ton are called for. The bids are to be opened the 23d inst. The $400 limit is announced to be the figure fixed by the recent Naval Appropriation act.

Shoes for 25,000 Soldiers.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Shoes for 25,000 soldiers will be sent to the army before the end of the week by Chicago manufacturers. The order for these shoes was received to-day by Lieut. Col. Jones of the Quartermaster's Department, and he at once started to fill it by asking for bids. The replies came in within an hour, and fully a score of makers offered to furnish army footgear at prices ranging from 90 cents to $2 a pair. As the usual price paid for the army shoe is $1.89, it is probable the contract will not go outside of Chicago.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEAR 40,000 MUSTERED IN

Reports Received at Washington from Various States Show Gratifying Results.

EQUIPMENT IS INCOMPLETE

As a Rule, the Men Would Be Ready but for the Tardiness in Getting Camp Supplies from the Government—New York's Six Regiments Not Mustered.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Reports received at Adjt. Gen. Corbin's office up to this morning showed that 34,854 men had been mustered into the volunteer army of the United States. It is probable, however, by this time that the actual number mustered in is about 40,000 in round numbers. In response to telegraphic inquiries sent out by the War Department as to when the first regiment or lesser organization of the State's apportionment will be ready for service the following replies have been received.

Colorado.—Gov. Adams says the regiment equipped for field service is ready, with a full complement of officers and 842 non-commissioned officers and men.

Iowa.—The Governor says he will have one regiment ready on May 16; can, however, be ready sooner if another Surgeon is assigned.

Maryland.—Gov. Lowndes reports that the mustering in did not begin until yesterday.

Massachusetts.—Gov. Wolcott says, under date of May 8: "One infantry regiment will be mustered to-morrow, and ready to start for Chickamauga Tuesday, with full number and equipments."

Minnesota.—Gov. Clough says one regiment is ready.

Missouri.—Gov. Stephens says he will be ready to-night to send two regiments and one battery to their concentrating points.

Montana.—The Governor reports one regiment of volunteers all mustered in. Clothing, tents, rifles, and ammunition needed.

Nebraska.—The Governor reports, under date of Sunday, that the regiment will be ready to move Tuesday night. The mustering will be completed before the equipments arrive. The mustering officers of the volunteers for the same State report, under date of yesterday, that both regiments will be ready to report to-morrow, provided certain equipments arrive.

South Carolina.—The Governor reports a battalion can be ready in seven days.

West Virginia.—The Governor reports that the whole regiment will be mustered in by Wednesday night.

Wisconsin.—Gov. Scofield says one regiment of infantry will be ready to move to Chickamauga, fully equipped for field service, by the 12th; the second regiment will be ready, except as to tentage, by the 18th; the Third Regiment is practically without equipments.

New York.—Gov. Black says that four regiments of infantry for Chickamauga will be fully equipped for the field to move as directed when mustered into service by the officers of the War Department; the same applies to the two additional regiments for Washington.

Ohio.—The Governor says that one regiment is mustered in and awaiting completion of equipment by the United States authorities; another will be mustered by the 10th, and another by the 12th. The cavalry and artillery are awaiting mustering. Three regiments of infantry, three batteries of artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry can move as soon as sworn in and equipped.

MANY VOLUNTEERS REJECTED.

Victims of the Cigarette Habit Suffering from Heart Trouble with Few Exceptions.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The large number of rejections of volunteers has caused much comment in the army medical corps, and some of the physicians believe that the American race is deteriorating. However, the physicians who have actually conducted the examinations say that outside of the ranks of cigarette smokers there are even fewer rejections than there were in th days of the civil war. Among habitual users of the cigarettes the rejections are about 90 per cent.

Dr. Benjamin King of Philadelphia, who acted as an examining surgeon during the years of 1861-63 in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, says that the average rejections during those years did not exceed 13 per cent. He attributes the large increase almost entirely to the cigarette habit. "I have been inspecting the papers in a number of cases under the present recruiting act," said Dr. King to-day, "and I observe that most of the men who failed to pass the medical examination have weak hearts or lack the vitality necessary to make a good soldier.

"I had expected that the percentage of rejections would be greater now than in 1861, but I did not dream for a moment that it would be almost three times as great. The examining physicians with whom I have talked have generally told me that the excess of rejections is due to the large number of young men applying for enlistment who have become victims of the cigarette habit."

SOUTHERN SENATORS COMPLAIN.

Fault Found with the Nominations for Staff Officers.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—There was some discussion by the Senate in executive session to-day because none of the nominations for staff officers in the army sent in by the President was from the South. Senator Money raised the question when the reference of the nominations was made, and he and Senators Bate, Bacon, and Lindsay all commented upon the fact. Their speeches were not in the nature of fault finding, but the omission, they said, was patent to all.

They also called attention to the fact that the South had comparatively few officers in the regular army, and none of high rank, owing to the effect in this respect of the civil war, and said that, while the Southern States would be just as loyal in the present war, whether they received any of the President's favors, they would prefer to be treated in this matter as were other sections of the country.

Replies were made by Senators Hoar, Carter, and Wilson. The last two stated that the far Western section of the country also had failed to receive any recognition at the hands of the President in the matter of staff appointments. Senator Hoar said there were still many other nominations to be made, and, while he made no claim to being the President's mouthpiece, he believed the President would make an equitable geographical distribution of these offices. All the nominations for staff officers were referred to the Military Committee.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S FAREWELL.

Presented with a Cavalry Sabre by Department Employes.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Mr. Roosevelt said farewell to-day to the officers and clerks of the Navy Department. It is safe to say that not one of the employes, from the highest to the lowest, declined the invitation which was sent around to all the bureaus to call at the Assistant Secretary's office and say good-bye to Mr. Roosevelt.

There were many expressions of regret at his departure, and the whole affair was lacking in that perfunctory character which so often attaches to ceremonies of the kind. Some of the employes of the departments united in presenting to Mr. Roosevelt a very handsome silver-mounted cavalry sabre, which he displayed with pride upon his desk to all of his callers.

The new Lieutenant Colonel will leave Washington for San Antonio upon telegraphic advices from Col. Wood, commanding the regiment, which are expected within a day or two at the latest.

Col. Roosevelt is uncertain whether his "Rough Riders" will be in readiness to go with the first expedition to Cuba or not, the shipping of the equipment in time for them to join being the chief obstacle in sight.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 10.—Army officials arrived here to-day, and are purchasing horses for the Third Regiment of Cavalry and turning them over to the troopers. Col. Grigsby's regiment will probably leave Sioux Falls on Monday for the South.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEER BRIGADE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 10.—A recruiting office for men who desire to enlist in the volunteer engineer brigade, the movement started by Chaplain Eugene Griffin, the First Vice President of the General Electric Company, will be opened in this city to-morrow. Those eligible are practical electricians, mechanics, artisans, and line and construction men. The brigade is formed in response to a bill just passed by the Senate calling for 3,000 of such volunteers. A part of this brigade will accompany the army of invasion into Cuba and the remainder will be used in the coast defense work.

Some fifty electricians and electrical engineers have signified their intention of enlisting, also civil engineers who have been employed on the canal improvement work. Several members of the graduating class of the civil engineering school of Union University also will sign the rolls.

B. Altman & Co.

Are showing in their Ladies' Suit Department, Second Floor, and also displaying in Windows, an attractive stock of Dresses in the newest Cotton fabrics. The styles are designed from late Paris models representative of the correct ideas for coming summer wear.

B. Altman & Co.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

Are prepared to receive for Storage, Furs and Fur Trimmed Garments, also Fur Rugs, etc., which are guaranteed against loss or damage.

Remodeling and Repairing at moderate prices.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

READY FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

Gen. Sewell to Command the Camp Near Falls Church, Va.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Major Gen. Sewell has been assigned to command the concentration camp near Falls Church, Va. This is taken as an indication that the General has concluded to accept his military commission, risking his tenure of office as a Senator thereby. The order issued from the War Department to-day read as follows:

"The following-named officers should be ordered to report to the Adjutant General for duty with the troops to go into camp at Washington, D. C.:

"Major Gen. Sewell, Brig. Gens. Polland, Kent, Young, Randall, Schwan, and J. C. Bates."

None of the corps commanders has yet been assigned finally, although the entire list of commands has been proposed. The three civilian Major Generals are not to receive such commands, but are assigned to divisions. Gens. Lee, Wilson, and Wheeler will go to Chattanooga for duty under Gen. Brooke, who will undoubtedly command one of the army corps.

The volunteers will take up the camps abandoned by the regulars in Chickamauga Park just as soon as they can be gotten there, so that the movement should begin almost immediately. Nine of the new Brigadier Generals have been assigned to duty under Major Gen. Brooke, and will lick the raw recruits into shape at Camp George H. Thomas. They are Brig. Gens. Briggs, Compton, Burt, Sumner, Henry, Lawton, Chaffee, and Davis.

Gen. Schwan, who is one of the Brigadier Generals assigned to duty at the Washington concentration camp, is at present principal aide to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and has just been promoted to the grade of Brigadier General.

Engineers from the War Department went out yesterday to the neighborhood of Falls Church and located definitely the great camp upon which will be concentrated from 30,000 to 40,000 United States troops within the next week or two. The tract selected embraces about 1,400 acres of splendid land, well watered and wooded, and will afford accommodations for all the soldiers comprised within the President's first order. The camp ground lies about two and a half miles south of Falls Church, on the line of the Southern Railway, and about a mile and a half from the electric road running to Washington.

MAJOR GENERALS IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. Lee Has Twenty Applicants for Every Place on His Staff.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Several of the new Major Generals were at the War Department to-day endeavoring to arrange for the detail of their staffs and other matters necessary to their taking up active service. Among them were Gens. Lee, Wilson, and Wheeler. Gen. Lee is probably under more pressure than any of his brother Major Generals in the appointment of his staff. There are at least twenty applicants for every place, a tribute to the popularity of the General. He declared to-day that he had not yet been able to complete his selection.

Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler is the first of the newly appointed Major Generals to take the field. He has spent his last day at the Capitol until his army service is ended, and left Washington at 11 o'clock this morning for Chattanooga to take his command.

Representative Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is en route to Des Moines, Iowa, to attend the wedding of his son, who has been appointed to the army.

OFFICERS MUST BE SOUND.

Some Exceptions Made in the Face of the Department's Protest.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—War Department officials authorized a statement that no orders have been issued to mustering officers directing them to accept all regimental officers of volunteer troops appointed by Governors of States regardless of physical disqualifications. In a few cases, where Governors were particularly anxious to commission certain officers who ordinarily would be rejected on the ground of physical disability, the mustering officers have been instructed to accept the services of the officers, but in each case a special dispensation has been required and a special notation of the disability has been made for the benefit of the Government.

Hereafter it will be difficult for the officers so accepted to secure a pension, as they will have to show clearly that the disability for which the pension may be asked was due to their service in the present war. War Department officials are very much averse to the acceptance of any men or officers who are not perfectly sound physically, and the exceptions that have been made were in face of the protest of the department.

J. G. Carlisle to Practice Here.

John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, was at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, and his admission as a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York was moved by Lawyer Southard. At the same time the admission of Mr. Carlisle's son, William K. Carlisle, was moved. The elder Carlisle was moved as a member of the Kentucky bar and the younger as a member of the bar of Illinois. The court took the papers, and, after they have been formally inspected and approved, the applicants may be sworn in at any time.

Boy's Body Found in the East River.

The body of an unknown boy, about seventeen years old, was found in the East River at the foot of Ninth Street last night by Watchman John Dyman of the auxiliary cruiser Badger, which is lying in the slip at that pier. On April 21 Capt. Reeker of the steam lighter Josephine B. reported trying to save a boy who was struggling in the water near that place, and the police think the body found is this boy's.

Medal for Major Pond.

Major James B. Pond has received at his home, 380 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, a Congressional medal for bravery on the battlefield at Baxter Springs, Kan., Oct. 6, 1863.

THE COAST PATROL FLEET

Armed Yachts Restless, Viking, Felicia, and Aileen Turned Over to Admiral Erben.

ENLISTMENT OF CREWS BEGUN

Naphtha Launches to be Detailed for Inner Harbor Service—Mines Torn from Their Moorings Adrift in the Bay.

After long delays in providing a fleet of armed vessels to prevent the disarrangement and final destruction of the mine fields in the lower bay and at the Sound entrance to the harbor, the Navy Department yesterday turned over to Admiral Erben, commander of the coast patrol system, four steam yachts, which will form the nucleus of the fleet to be assembled off these shores. These are the yachts Restless, Viking, Felicia, and Aileen. They are now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where they have been converted into formidable patrol boats under the direction of Commander Field, who is in immediate command of the harbor patrol.

The Viking is 138 feet long with 141 tonnage. The Aileen was formerly owned by Richard Stevens. She is 135 feet long, 20 feet in beam, and 8.9 feet draught, with a tonnage of 151. The Felicia and Restless are both yachts of recent build, of about 125 feet length. All are recent additions to the navy, and their speed renders them especially adapted for use as patrol boats. The Restless and Viking will each be armed with two six-pounder rapid-fire guns, and the Felicia will carry four three-pounders. Lieut. A. W. Dodd will command the Restless and Lieut. Henry Miner will command the Viking. The commanders of the other two vessels will probably be assigned to-day. The vessels will be ready for duty by the first of next week.

The tugs now chartered by the department at the State's expense will continue to patrol the harbor for the present, but they will only be used inside the Narrows. The continuance of the tugs in service depends upon the State authorities, who have provided for their use for a limited period only. The yachts will be used to patrol the Lower Bay, and cruise along the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey. The Government fleet will, however, eventually be enlarged sufficiently to undertake the entire harbor and coast patrol work.

Five naphtha launches taken from recently converted yachts are now being fitted in the navy yard to undertake the inner harbor patrol work. These are being armed with very light guns and housed in for the comfort of their crews.

Recruiting for the harbor and coast defense fleet was begun yesterday afternoon at 66 South Street. Recruits for this fleet are enlisted under special orders, and separately from the regular naval recruits. The Second Battalion, Naval Militiamen, will man the new patrol boats pending the enlistment of regular crews, and should members of the militia desire to enlist, they will be given the preference.

Thirty members of the Second Battalion Naval Reserves, in white duck working clothes, and with bags and hammocks over their shoulders, left their headquarters in the old armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, Flatbush Avenue and Hanson Place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and at the foot of Columbia Street boarded Alfred Carr's eighteen-knot yacht Llewellyn. At 7 o'clock they sailed under command of Chief Boatswain's Mate "Ed" Fish to join the harbor patrol.

Paymaster Stevenson, (retired,) who has lately been assigned to the coast defense service, went to Brooklyn yesterday to receipt for stores taken on board the yacht Freelance, which was placed in commission as Admiral Erben's flagship, under command of Lieut. G. C. Hanus.

The yacht Atalanta, which was owned by George Gould and purchased on Monday by the Government, will probably be assigned to Commander Field for duty in his section of the coast and harbor patrol. It is also said that the yacht Niagara, owned by Howard Gould, will be pressed into this service. The Niagara was inspected by the Naval Auxiliary Cruiser Board at Wilmington, Del., several weeks ago. The board reported favorably upon her in every particular except in that she could not make the required speed. She will be ready for service about June 1, and, if used, will patrol off Sandy Hook in the near shore line.

Frank T. Morrill's fast yacht Vamoose hauled out from Manning's Basin, No. 1, foot of Twenty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon with three members of the Naval Examining Board as passengers, and took a flying spin to Sandy Hook. The Vamoose has a record of twenty-six knots, and will probably be purchased by the Government. She is at present commanded by Capt. Theodore Heilbron.

Reports continue to reach the army engineers who are at work on the mine fields that the mines are being torn from their moorings in spite of every precaution that has been taken to guard them. Navigators in the lower bay report that a large submarine mine is adrift there, and Secretary Nash of the Board of Pilot Commissioners has notified Major Adams of the Engineer Corps of the fact. Pilots have been notified to keep a lookout for and report drifting mines.

HIGH PRICES FOR SHIPS.

Massachusetts Shipowners Decline to Aid the "Mosquito" Fleet.

BOSTON, May 10.—Lieut. Commander Colby, commander of the Massachusetts coast "mosquito" fleet, is in Gloucester to-day with the Navy Yard Inspection Board looking over vessels suitable for patrol purposes. It develops that boats owned in and around Boston that were picked out as suitable for the "mosquito" fleet cannot be had now. In some cases the owners refuse to sell, while in others the price is so exorbitant that their purchase is out of the question.

"A man is either a patriot in this business, offers his boat as Montgomery Sears did, or else he fixes a price on it that is beyond reason," said one of the attachés of the office to-day. "There does not seem to be any happy medium."

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS OFF.

Rapidly Mustering Into Service and Leaving Mount Gretna.

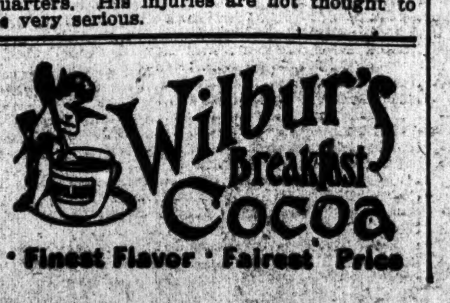
MOUNT GRETNA, Penn., May 10.—By sunset to-day twenty-seven companies of infantry were transferred from State Militiamen to Pennsylvania volunteers. Of this number, sixteen represented two complete regiments of eight companies each, the Fourth, commanded by Col. Case, and the Sixteenth, by Col. Hulings.

The respective Colonels and their staffs were also sworn in. The other eleven companies mustered in were from the First, Third, Sixth, and Fifteenth Regiments. Total enlisted men, 2,321; regimental and company officers, 191. Thursday night will probably see all the troops in the volunteer army. Seventy additional companies are ready for mustering.

Nearly all the recruits have arrived and it is only here and there that gaps remain to be filled. Gov. Hastings still continues to be present at the muster of each company and personally hands each officer his commission. Battery A, Capt. Warburton, and Battery C, Capt. Waters, left camp at 8:50 o'clock this afternoon for Newport News.

The orders came before daylight, and five hours later both commands had tents and equipments ready. Through some misunderstanding the transportation did not arrive, and Gov. Hastings personally assumed the responsibility of providing a train for the batterymen. Cheers greeted the artillerymen as they moved away.

While directing the final movement of the batteries Inspector General Morrell was thrown from his horse by the animal's stepping into a hole. Col. Morrell landed heavily on his head and blood gushed from his nose and mouth. He was looked after by Surgeons Milligan and Ralston of Pittsburg, and was subsequently removed to his quarters. His injuries are not thought to be very serious.



DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Site for Encampment of an Army Corps Examined—Transfers of Troops and Officers.

Lieut. Hale, a member of the official staff of Gen. Merritt, Commander of the Department of the East, returned yesterday from a tour extending as far as Boston made in search of sites suitable for the encampment of a volunteer army corps in case the Government should determine to mobilize the volunteer troops of the Department of the East in two great camps.

After describing a half dozen sites more or less suitable for the purpose, Lieut. Hale in his report submitted yesterday to Gen. Merritt and forwarded to Washington, recommends Hempstead Plains as the most available spot in the eastern part of the department for an extensive camp. The water supply is excellent, and there is sufficient room for the encampment of at least two army corps, or 54,000 men, with ample space for target practice and drilling. The railway facilities are excellent, and the fact that among the 9,000 men now encamped there only five are on the sick list, is cited as evidence of the healthfulness of the place.

A visit was paid to South Framingham, Mass., about thirty miles from Boston. Four regiments of State troops are now encamped at this place, and it was decided that only about two more regiments could be accommodated there.

At Boxford, Mass., a short distance north of Boston, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, a good camping ground about eighty acres in extent was visited. The water supply, drainage, and railroad facilities are excellent, and it was found that some detached farms could be secured, making a total of 150 acres. A division might be accommodated there at a pinch. A body of Salem cadets are now encamped there.

The Essex County Club grounds were inspected, but they are entirely too small for the purposes required, containing only about fifty acres.

Two sites were examined near New London, Conn. One at Jordan Village, where the Connecticut volunteers are now encamped, while available, is not entirely desirable on account of the ground being too broken. The site at Pognonac Bridge, three miles east of New London, is well supplied with water, and is evidently healthful, but is hardly large enough to accommodate more than one division.

Lieut. Hale will to-day visit Montauk Point and inspect the plains in that vicinity.

The following transfers of troops and officers affecting the Department of the East were made yesterday: Battery E, Second Artillery, from Fort Preble to Portland Head; Battery D, Seventh Artillery, from Fort Slocum to Portland Head; Battery E, Seventh Artillery, from Fort Slocum to Fort Preble; Battery M, Second Artillery, from Fort Warren, Mass., and Battery F, Seventh Artillery, from Fort Slocum to the defenses at Grover's Cliff, Mass.; Battery G, Seventh Artillery, from Fort Slocum to Fort Warren, Mass.; Battery H, Seventh Artillery, from Fort Slocum to Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; Batteries K and L, Seventh Artillery, from Fort Slocum to Willets Point; Battery A, Seventh Artillery, from Fort Slocum to Dutch Island. Major John P. Story of the Seventh Artillery, assigned to command the defenses of Portland Harbor; Major Charles Morris of the Seventh Artillery, assigned to command the defenses at Grover's Cliff, Mass.; Major Carl A. Woodruff of the Second Artillery, assigned to command the defenses of Boston Harbor; Col. Pennington of the Second Artillery, assigned to command the defenses of Narragansett Bay; Lieut. Col. Haskin of the Second Artillery, assigned to command the defenses at Fort Schuyler and Willets Point.

Twenty-one cavalry recruits from Fort Slocum were brought to this city yesterday morning on the steamer General Meigs, en route to Fort Grant, Arizona, and Chickamauga. The men going to Arizona carried six days' rations and $1.28 for emergency. Those bound for Chickamauga carried one day's ration and 26 cents.

Col. Woodruff of the Commissary Department, in the Army Building, has 100,000 dry traveling rations now stored in the Government storehouses ready to be shipped to the troops.

Bids were invited in the Quartermaster's Department in the Army Building for the railway transportation of the troops north and east of New York and New Jersey who are destined for the South, and for service in the coast defense and reserve. The bids will be opened to-morrow. Bids have been invited in the same department for 150,000 canvas uniforms.

Col. J. W. Claus, Judge Advocate of the Department of the East, stationed at Governors Island, left yesterday afternoon for the camp at Sea Girt, N. J. He will assist Major Samuel C. Miles of the Sixth Artillery and Major Tiernan of the Fourth Artillery in mustering in the New Jersey volunteers.

China and the Monocacy.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The report from Shanghai that the Chinese authorities have requested that the United States ship Monocacy withdraw from that port, owing to the neutral attitude of China, causes some apprehension among naval officers here, as the Monocacy is an old wooden ship which could not move with safety on the open sea. No official notice of the order to withdraw has been received here, and the Chinese Legation knows nothing of the matter.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:47	Sun sets	7:06	Moon rises	....

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:59	Gov. Isl'd	....	H. Gate	1:22
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	....	Gov. Isl'd	12:16	H. Gate	2:12

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 11.		
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Belgium, via Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, MAY 12.		
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Finance, Central America	12:00 M.	———
FRIDAY, MAY 13.		
Rio Grande, Port Royal and Brunswick	———	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MAY 14.		
Ardanmohr, Nassau and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hubert, Barbados and North Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May §13 at 7:00 A.M., 11:00 A.M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May §20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May §28 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 11.

Castle Eden, Bordeaux, April 27.
Ems, Gibraltar, May 2.
Excelsior, New Orleans, May 5.
Kensington, Southampton, April 30.
Lahn, Bremen, May 3.
Lovstakken, Rotterdam, April 26.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 4.
Maori, St. Lucia, May 4.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, April 26.
Seminole, Jacksonville, May 8.
Sorrento, Hamburg, April 27.
Vera, Manchester, April 27.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, April 30.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, May 5.
Campania, Liverpool, May 7.
Cluden, Amsterdam, April 29.
Lord Warwick, Gibraltar, April 29.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

Finance, Colon, May 7.
Hardwich Hall, Liverpool, April 30.
Jersey City, Swansea, April 30.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, April 30.

Meriden Silverware
Gold and Silver Plate
AND
Sterling Silver
The Meriden Company
Silversmiths
Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue.
Factories: Meriden, Conn.; Hamilton, Ont.

SUNDAY, MAY 15.

La Gascogne, Havre, May 7.
Martello, Hull, May 1.

MONDAY, MAY 16.

Alexandra, London, May 5.
Cevic, Liverpool, May 6.
Europe, London, May 4.
Karamania, Gibraltar, May 2.
Menemsha, London, May 5.
Obdam, Rotterdam, May 5.
Patria, Gibraltar, May 2.
Sallust, St. Lucia, May 5.
Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, May 2.

Arrived—Tuesday, May 10.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp April 30, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Ethelreda, (Br.,) Trowsdale, Shields April 22 via Delaware Breakwater May 9, in ballast to C. B. Richard & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Springwell, (Br.,) Chisholm, Liverpool April 25, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 9th.

SS Ludwig, (Ger.,) Jagemann, Hamburg April 22, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah May 7, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville May 6 and Charleston 7th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 10, 9:30 P. M., south, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Manhanset, (Br.,) for Bordeaux.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Plymouth
SS Servia, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Peninsular, (Port.,) for Lisbon, &c.
SS Pawnee, for Jacksonville.
SS Dora, (Br.,) for Boston, E.
SS Cedardene, (Br.,) for La Guayra, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Condor (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Ship Othello, (Br.,) Price, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken April 16 in lat. Equator, lon. 27.

Ship Margarethe (Ger.,) Poppe, from Appledore for New York, was spoken April 30 in lat. 44, lon. 43.

Notice to Mariners.

FENWICK ISLAND SHOAL LIGHT VESSEL, NO. 52—MARYLAND.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on May 5, 1898, this Light Vessel was replaced on her station, about 4 miles E. S. E. ¾ E. from Fenwick Island Shoal, and about 5½ miles N. E. ⅝ E. from Isle of Wight Shoal.

The vessel is subject to withdrawal, however, in accordance with L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 40 of 1898.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 46 of 1898.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 94, No. 481, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 12 and 43.

NEW CASTLE RANGE LIGHT STATION—DELAWARE.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on May 3, 1898, the front and rear lights of this range, marking the main channel of the Delaware River, passing to the eastward of Pea Patch Shoal and Pea Patch Island, were discontinued until further notice.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 90, Nos. 454 and 455, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 29.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, May 10.—Advices have been received announcing that the SS Amarapoora, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, which was last reported put into Yokohama Nov. 20 last in distress while bound from Vancouver for Taku, and which was discharged at Yokohama for a survey, has been wrecked on the Shan Tung coast and is a total loss. No mention is made of the fate of her crew. The Amarapoora was an iron vessel, built at Greenock in 1874. She registered 1,620 tons, hailed from Glasgow, and her managing owner was J. W. Adamson.

HAMBURG, May 10.—Tank SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, which arr. here May 5 from New York, reported that a wreck of a vessel turned bottom up was passed on April 24 in lat. 42, lon. 52.

BREMEN, May 10.—SS Sir Richard Grenville, (Br.,) Capt. Gill, which arr. here on May 4 from Pensacola via Plymouth, Eng., encountered a hurricane after leaving Plymouth, and many things about deck were smashed and a portion of her cargo was jettisoned.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 10.—SS Port Adelaide, (Br.,) Capt. Dulling, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Strathesk, (Br.,) Capt. Stott, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Fortuna (Nor.,) Capt. Christophersen, from New York for Singapore, Hongkong, &c., arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Goudie, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Gladys Reyle, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, sld. from Fiume for New York May 7.

SS Elleric, (Br.,) Capt. Nivan, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Capetown May 6.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Buckminster, (Br.,) Capt. Elmos, from West Hartlepool for Sandy Hook, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 1:15 A. M. May 11 and proceeded.

SS Atlantic, (Br.,) Capt. Inwood, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Caxo, (Br.,) Capt. Lang, from Palermo for New York, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New York for Bremen, passed Scilly at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Agapanthus, (Br.,) Capt. Jamieson, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Table Bay May 6.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, from Hamburg for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, sld. from Bahia for New York May 8.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

GOING TO ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery?
Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "How to reach the Gold Fields of Alaska;" "Answers to every day queries;" "Map of Alaska;" "Alaska excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska, inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.

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LIQUOR, MORPHINE, TOBACCO USING
PRODUCE A DISEASED CONDITION OF THE BRAIN, WHICH IS EASILY CURED WITHOUT SICKNESS AT THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 745 HIGH ST. NEWARK, N.J. CALL OR WRITE

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Tariff-Plan sent on Application, enabling Rooms to be Secured by Correspondence, and Terms arranged. Tariff-Plan can also be obtained at all Sleeping Car Agencies. Unique situation on the Grands Boulevards, the Place de l'Opera, the Rue Scribe, the Rue Auber. All the Comforts of Modern Life. Lift all Night. Electricity Throughout. Post and Telegraph Office. Ticket Office for Theatres. Special Carriage Service. Bathrooms. Hydrotherapy. 800 Rooms and Saloons. Sumptuous Apartments. ROOMS from 5 FRANCS. Special terms for Families. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables in the Salle des Fetes. One of the Sights of the Capital. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE DEJEUNERS, 5 FRANCS. DINNERS, 8 FRANCS. (everything included.) Noted Cellars.

THE GRAND HOTEL,
12 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, PARIS.

The Wanamaker Store

The Cooking School

IN the Cooking-by-Gas School to-day Miss Lemcke will demonstrate the powers of the modern gas range by producing the following dishes:—

At 10.30 A.M.—Roast Beef, Yorkshire Timbales, Browned Potatoes and Pop-overs.

At 2.30 P.M.—Broiled Spring Chicken, sauce Allemande, Lemon Meringue, Lady Fingers and Jelly Rolls.

The Tale of the Princess May

THE story of the search for the Princess May would be a mercantile romance in itself. It would tell of a high resolve to find a certain combination of virtues; of a twenty years' search; of journeyings and trials and disappointments; of hope deferred and faith unshaken, and of how, after many years, we finally discovered the Princess May and made her triumphantly our own.

The mercantile element, however, would spoil the romance in spots. For instance, it would be necessary to tell of our expenditures, and (to drop the allegory), how an order for $115,000 worth, turned a $1.50 glove into a dollar one.

This wonderful glove is made in Grenoble, France,—the great glove-making centre of the world. It is given expert attention and the highest care, from the selecting of the skins which make it, to the final stitch. It comes direct to our counters from the best glove-maker in all Grenoble, free from all the usual charges of unpacking, repacking, reshipping and divers commissions.

It is the Best One Dollar Glove

selling in this country, beyond question, and we have reason to believe that it is the *only* real kidskin glove now selling from regular stock in the United States.

We shall sell this *year three hundred thousand pairs* of this glove alone.

Grenadines---Yesterday and To-day

IN the whole history of Grenadines, so far as we know it, there has never been such a season as this. The sales already surpass all our previous experience, and the heaviest part of the buying is yet to come.

This makes a story of reduced prices on Grenadines as interesting as it is inexplicable. We make some very material concessions from the prices of yesterday. Don't ask us for reasons, either,—they are emphatically excellent. You'll not find them in the goods, They are *all black*.

At 85c., from $1.25—All-Silk fancy mesh Grenadine.
At $1.25, from $1.75—All-Silk figured Grenadine.
At $1.25, from $1.75—All-Silk figured faille Grenadine.
At $1.50, from $2.50—All-silk figured faille Grenadine.
At $1.50, from $2—All-silk embroidered polka dot gauze Grenadine.
At $1.50, from $3—Silk-and-wool lace-stripe Grenadine.
At $1.75, from $2.50—All-silk embroidered spiral stripe gauze Grenadine.
At $1.75, from $2.25—Mohair-and-wool figured Grenadine.
At $2, from $3—Ombre faille stripe silk-and-wool Grenadine.
At $2, from $2.75—Silk-and-wool moire figured Grenadine.
At $2, from $2.50—All-Silk figured Grenadine, in eight designs.
At $2, from $3—Novelty plaid Grenadine.
At $2.25, from $3—All-silk embroidered dot Grenadine.
At $2.25, from $2.75—Mohair-and-wool figured and corded Grenadine.
At $2.75, from $4—Beaded all-silk figured Grenadine.
At $3, from $4.25—All-silk figured moire faille Grenadine.

Same price changes on Black Crepons, too.

At $2, from $3—Mohair-and-wool ripple frise Crepon.
At $3, from $4—Silk-and-wool escurial lace Crepon, with bayadere cords.
At $2.50, from $3.50—Mohair-and-wool ripple gauze Crepon.
At $3, from $4—Silk-and-wool ribbon bayadere Crepon.
At $3, from $4—Silk-and-wool crocodile Crepon.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MAY SACRIFICE WATSON.

A Court-Martial of the Thirteenth's Colonel Is Urged Because of the Regiment's Disbandment.

The Thirteenth Regiment is panic-stricken over Gov. Black's order for its disbandment, and is exerting every means in its power to compel the Governor to rescind his action. A concerted effort to that end is being made, and every wire which will respond to the touch of the Thirteenth is being pulled. Powerful political influence will be brought to bear on Gov. Black, and it will be of such a nature that he will find it hard to withstand.

In the tremendous effort which the regiment is now making to maintain its existence all consideration for its once popular commander is thrown to the winds, and there is evidently a determination to make Col. Watson the scapegoat. The object of the Thirteenth, which forty-eight hours ago was proclaiming its loyalty to its veteran Colonel as one of the reasons for its behavior, is now, it is said, to save itself by having the Colonel court-martialed.

Efforts are being made to drag Senator Platt and every one else who has any political influence into the movement for Watson's court-martial. Although the regiment voted almost unanimously against volunteering, and has enthusiastically supported the Colonel in his attitude, everything is now being thrown overboard in the effort to save the organization. Chaplain Behrends, who a little over a week ago preached a sermon to the regiment in which he urged the men to remember that "somebody must stay home to plow and to weave," and described the disagreeable taste of hardtack and salt pork, said yesterday:

"However the orders were to be construed that came from the Governor through Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, Col. Watson was the officer to construe and issue them to the Thirteenth Regiment, and it was our business to obey his orders. The matter should be made right by putting the blame where it belongs, which can easily be determined and the whole matter adjusted. I know of the petition, and the only fault I have to find with it, is that it asks that the boys be forgiven. There is nothing for which they need to ask forgiveness.

"Not one of the regiment disobeyed orders. From the Lieutenant Colonel down to the last private in the ranks all implicitly obeyed orders. The orders given by the Colonel distinctly read that those who would volunteer for two years should go to Hempstead, and those who would not were at perfect liberty to remain at home. Therefore those who went to Hempstead and those who remained at home obeyed orders to the letter."

Scores of telegrams and letters went to Gov. Black from Brooklyn yesterday urging him to rescind his order. A delegation of officers of the Thirteenth yesterday telegraphed to the Governor asking him to receive them to-day and allow them to present the petition. Congressman Israel F. Fischer and Naval Officer Robert A. Sharkey have wired asking him to receive the delegation, and Mr. Sharkey has urged Senator Platt to telegraph the Governor to the same effect. Appeals will also be made to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. The delegation will request Gov. Black to court-martial their Colonel. Mr. Sharkey said yesterday he thought the Governor would grant the request, and added that he thought the Governor had not issued the order on his own judgment, but upon the recommendation of Gen. Tillinghast. Dr. Behrends, it is reported, may head the delegation.

It was reported yesterday that Major George G. Cochran would apply for permission to raise the new Thirteenth Regiment which is to take the place of the disbanded organization. Major Cochran is the officer who said he would not volunteer because he would lose his position in the Health Department. Before the departure to Hempstead he applied for leave of absence, which was granted, and therefore the order placing the officers on the supernumerary list does not apply to him.

The signatures to the citizens' petition are rapidly growing. Among those who have signed it are the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Senator P. H. McNulty, Prof. Charles E. West, ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, ex-Congressman S. V. White, Thomas G. Shearman, Caril H. De Silver, Col. William C. Beecher, and the officers of many of the leading financial institutions of Brooklyn.

The Governor, it is said, will be given to understand that if he persists in his attitude the friends of the regiment will vote against him in the coming State election. This is the talk everywhere among the men and those who support them, and the members of the disbanded regiment are indulging in the bitterest kind of talk against both the Governor and the Adjutant General.

A meeting of the officers was held in the armory last night. No one present would give out anything concerning the meeting, but Lieut. Col. Luscomb left the armory hurriedly and went at once to Manhattan, presumably to see people of influence. Senator Wray was at the armory and sent an urgent telegram to Senator Platt. When Col. Watson came out of the meeting he was asked if he were willing to bear the whole responsibility. He replied:

"That has been my position from the first. No orders were disobeyed, I hold, but if there was any disobedience it was mine."

In addition to the meeting of the officers of the regiment, those of the Veteran Association held a session, at which Gen. Theodore B. Gates, the association's President, was in charge. Resolutions were adopted urging the Governor to modify or rescind his order relating to the Thirteenth, and the following committee was appointed to wait upon Gov. Black to-day or to-morrow and present the resolutions: Gen. Gates, Chairman; William T. Lane, Col. William J. Harding, Col. Willoughby Powell, Gen. James Jourdan, Major Richard T. Morle, Gen. A. C. Barnes, Dr. Terhune, Major William R. Syme, Capt. William R. Hunter, Lieut. Clarence Stanley, Lieut. Col. H. H. Beadle, Col. William Cary Sanger, and State Senator Brush.

Rhode Island Company Disbanded.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 10.—Company B, Second Regiment, refusing to join the volunteer regiment because their Captain was rejected by the examiners, has returned from camp, at Quonset, and Gov. Dyer disbanded the company to-day.

Harlem Volunteers Drill.

The First Harlem Volunteers were drilled last night at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Over 380 men have enlisted, and Capt. Bloomer and Capt. La Shelle, who have had charge of the recruiting, intend to form a Harlem regiment. The men will be drilled hereafter at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-fourth Streets, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Defenders' Auxiliary Corps Busy.

The Defenders' Auxiliary Corps, which was organized a week ago by a number of young women of Brooklyn Heights for the purpose of caring for the defenders of this harbor, held a meeting Monday afternoon in Memorial Hall of Holy Trinity Church, Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn. Miss Margaret Seymour Hall, the President, presided. A number of signal flags were made during the afternoon and packed ready to be sent to Willets Point. The flags are designed in a square of white bunting with navy blue in the centre. The corps has selected a Red Cross Committee, which will in case of need equip and hire nurses to care for soldiers who may be injured while in harbor service. The corps will hold meetings nearly every week, and expects to make flags for all the forts in need of them.

THE 71ST MUSTERED IN

One Thousand and Eight Men Become a Part of the United States Army.

AN IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE

Spectators Witnessing the Ceremony Cheer and Wave Miniature Flags—Oath Administered at Camp Black by Capt. Schuyler of the Regular Army.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 10.—With flying colors and surrounded by a throng of cheering and admiring spectators, the Seventy-first Regiment, with Col. Greene at its head, was sworn in to-day in the service of the United States to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The ceremony was as simple as it was impressive, but quite some time elapsed before all was ready for the final act. Originally, 2 o'clock was the hour for which the ceremony was set, but it was found that the regiment could not be ready by that time and a postponement for two hours was ordered. Promptly at 4 o'clock assembly was sounded, and all visitors to the camp were ordered to leave without delay. The companies then assembled at the heads of their respective streets, drawn up in columns of eight.

Col. Greene then went to his tent and brought out the regimental and United States colors. Advancing to the centre of the regimental camp, he stood for about a minute with uncovered head, waiting for the color-bearers to appear. Immediately upon their arrival they also uncovered, and the Colonel handed them the two flags, while the Color Sergeants stood close by at present arms. Raising the flags aloft, the color bearers marched up to the centre of the camp. Again the drums rolled, and the companies marched out to their drilling grounds, some 300 yards away. The men were drawn up in battalion formation, four companies to the battalion, and a double file to each company.

In this position the men remained for fully two hours, while the First Sergeants called the rolls and for the second time asked each man if he voluntarily and with full knowledge of what he was about to undertake agreed to enlist in the service of the United States. Without exception the answer was, "Yes." Capt. Schuyler of the United States Army then read the prescribed oath to each company in turn, and requested those that were in position to take it to raise their right hands, remove their caps, which they were to place immediately below their shoulder, and say, "I swear." Twelve times eighty-four hands went up in the air, and to the Seventy-first Regiment of the New York National Guard belonged the honor of being the first regiment to be mustered into the United States Army.

Among the witnesses to the ceremony, who stood outside of the lines patrolled by sentries of the Sixty-ninth Regiment detailed expressly for the purpose of keeping the crowd at a respectful distance, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. As each company by its own free act became part of the United States Army, cheers rent the air, miniature flags were waved, and women threw hand-kisses to the men who had sworn to fight for their country's honor and the Stars and Stripes.

Passed the Physical Ordeal.

Col. Greene announced shortly before the muster in took place that 968 men and 40 officers had passed the physical examination, but as this number was more than the quota required for the completion of the regiment, fifteen men had to be left out of the final ceremony. It is probable, however, that these men will apply for enrollment in one of the other regiments now in process of completion.

Quite a stir was caused among all the officers in camp when it was announced that they would have to pass as strict a medical examination as the enlisted men, especially as Surgeon Maus of the United States Army had expressed his intention of making the requirements as severe as the regulations would permit. While all the officers are in reasonably good health, there are a few who, because of age or sedentary occupation, are not in as sound a physical condition as the regulations demand, and they viewed the ordeal to which they thought they would be subjected with a good deal of apprehension. Their fears, however, were greatly allayed when the news came later in the day that the officers would be permitted to retain their commands regardless of their physical condition, although they would be subjected to an examination and their defects recorded, for the purpose of adjudging any subsequent claims to pensions which they might enter at the conclusion of the war.

In consequence, all the officers of the Seventy-first were mustered in without question. They are as follows: Field Officers.—Colonel—Francis V. Greene; Lieutenant Colonel—Walter A. Downs; Major—Clinton H. Smith; Adjutant—William G. Bates; Quartermaster—Amos H. Stephens; Surgeon Major—William D. Bell; Assistant Surgeons—Harry E. Stafford and James Stafford; Chaplain—George R. Van De Water.

Company Officers.—Company A: Captain—John H. Whittle; First Lieutenant—E. De Kay Townsend; Second Lieutenant—William F. Crockett. Company B: Captain—W. L. Hazen; First Lieutenant—W. S. Beekman; Second Lieutenant—F. H. Weyman. Company C: Captain—Ferdinand Heindsman; First Lieutenant—Arthur L. Robinson; Second Lieutenant—William E. Gallagher. Company D: Captain—W. H. Linson; First Lieutenant—William Rockwell; Second Lieutenant—G. H. Wilson. Company F: Captain—J. Hollis Wells; First Lieutenant—M. A. Rafferty; Second Lieutenant—W. C. Garthwaite. Company G: Captain—A. J. Bleecker; First Lieutenant—Henry Maslin; Second Lieutenant—William E. Trull, Jr. Company H: Captain—W. J. Joyce; First Lieutenant—Lincoln W. McLeod; Second Lieutenant—William Longson. Company I: Captain—William F. Meeks; First Lieutenant—Alexander S. Williams; Second Lieutenant—Hilden Olin. Company K: Captain—Frank Keck; First Lieutenant—E. A. Selfridge; Second Lieutenant—William Thompson. Company M: Captain—W. L. Goldsborough; First Lieutenant—E. H. Abeel; Second Lieutenant—Harris B. Fisher.

The Twenty-second in Camp.

The Second Battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment, under command of Major N. B. Thurston, arrived here to-day shortly after noon and received a royal welcome. There are now 648 members of this regiment in camp and with the 280 men of the Thirteenth Battalion and a number of recruits who have signified their willingness to join the regiment, it is expected that the full quota will be made up before the end of the week. The men of the Twenty-second proper are all uniformed and equipped and enough uniforms can be obtained, it is believed, from the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn to clothe the new recruits, so that the trouble which the other regiments are having in the matter of uniforms will be spared the Twenty-second. It was reported that Major Russell of the Thirteenth would receive authority to take charge of the armory in Brooklyn, but he has not yet been officially notified to that effect.

Col. Grant of the Fourteenth is working hard to get his regiment into shape by the time the orders are issued for the four regiments which have been ordered to Chickamauga to proceed to their new quarters, as he is anxious that his command be among the regiments selected for that duty. For the second time since he has been in command of the regiment he has had occasion to administer to some of its members a lesson in discipline. The first time was when they hooted and hissed at the Thirteenth, when most of the men of the latter regiment went out of camp, and to-day Company A of the Fourteenth made a protest against the physical examination, that was too emphatic to meet with the approval of the Colonel. He at once rode over to Company A headquarters and demanded to know what the trouble was. The men urged that they had all passed the physical examination once when they enlisted in the National Guard and did not feel like going through the ordeal again.

"Oh," remarked the Colonel, "so you fellows are already getting cold feet! Well, those of you that don't like the way things are done here, just pack up and go home. We can get plenty of others down here in your places who will obey any orders that may be given, no matter how they like them."

His manner impressed the men at once, and the loudest objectors became quite meek. When the surgeons arrived to examine them, not a murmur was heard, and out of ninety men, eighty-two passed the tests successfully.

Troop A's Wild Horses.

Troop A is having a hard time with its freshly acquired horses. Most of them have been rejected, and even those that come up to the requirements are so untrained that it is almost impossible to drill with them. Were it not for the fact that nearly every member of the troop is an excellent horseman, there is no doubt that accidents more or less serious would have been unavoidable. Not a horse in the lot of those recently bought has ever been in cavalry service, and the many difficult evolutions required of them are entirely beyond their capability. In consequence, the queerest antics ever performed by a troop of horsemen can be seen daily during the hours set apart for drill. The horses rear, pitch, kick, and do the most unexpected stunts. A formation of any kind is quite impossible, and the troopers are so sore that every movement to them borders on torture.

Another disappointment that Troop A has been compelled to put up with is in the matter of its milk supply. Camp life has developed the appetites of the men to an alarming degree, but the fear of overweight keeps them from eating as much as they would like. To keep body and soul together they recently purchased ten cows from a Long Island farmer, who guaranteed at least twenty quarts of milk per day as the product of the investment. For a day or two the expectations were more than realized, but yesterday the supply seemed to have given out, and the ten cows together yielded one and a half quarts. To-day the situation was the same, and the troopers are anxiously looking for the unassuming but glib farmer who sold them the cattle.

Physical examinations in the Sixty-ninth and Fourteenth Regiments were held all during the day by Surgeon Major Oswald of the United States Army and Surgeon Major Tetamore of the New York National Guard. Major Oswald said that nearly one-third of the recruits would be rejected on account of actual physical disability, as the requirements have by orders of the Government been made most rigid. The greatest difficulty is encountered by the men in the examination of their eyes and feet. Privates and non-commissioned officers are not allowed to wear glasses even when the defect is due to astigmatism, and there are comparatively few men whose eyes are absolutely perfect. Flat-footed, pigeon-toed, and sore feet also prove an insurmountable obstacle to enlistment.

Division Review Held.

For the first time since Camp Black was opened a division review was held to-day, all the troops with the exception of the Seventy-first, Sixty-ninth, and Twenty-second regiments taking part. These three bodies were unable to attend because the mustering ceremony was in progress, on account of physical examinations, and because the last was still unprepared, as the Second Battalion had arrived from its home station only an hour or two previous.

Major Gen. Roe, the commanding officer; Col. Olin, chief of staff; Col. William Cary Sanger, Provost Marshal, and Major Greer, aide de camp, in full uniform, reviewed the troops, which presented a splendid appearance. Brig. Gen. Smith's brigade had the right of line, and the brigade of Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver carried the colors. The manoeuvres were executed with the utmost precision, and even among the freshest recruits not a break was perceptible.

Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff were visitors to the camp to-day, and were interested spectators at the review. The Lieutenant Governor complimented the officers on the appearance of the troops and the good condition in which he found the camp.

Gov. Black and his staff are expected to-morrow, and there will probably be an extended review in his honor.

The First Provisional Regiment expects to be mustered in to-morrow.

More of the Twenty-second's Men Go.

A second detachment of the Twenty-second Regiment left its armory at 9:35 yesterday morning for Camp Black, and was enthusiastically escorted to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry by large crowds. The detachment consisted of the men who could not be notified or could not get ready to start with the main body Monday afternoon.

Major N. B. Thurston was in command, and in charge of companies were Lieuts. Stoll, Ryder, Bell, and Sternberger, the Captains of the companies leaving the day before. The troops marched down the Boulevard to Broadway, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, and through Thirty-fourth Street to the ferry. Hundreds of bicyclists followed in their wake, and a throng of shouting, cheering citizens accompanied them to the river. The men left Long Island City at 10:45 o'clock.

GOV. BLACK'S TOUR.

He Will Visit Peekskill and Hempstead, and Later the President.

ALBANY, May 10.—Gov. Black will leave Troy at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow for a tour of inspection of Camps Townsend and Black. He will stop at Peekskill, where he will be met by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast and his staff. After inspecting Camp Townsend the party will leave at 2:30 o'clock for New York City. They will go at once to Hempstead Plains, and after inspecting Camp Black will return to New York City.

Gov. Black, with his military secretary, Col. Treadwell, will leave New York City early Thursday morning for Washington. At the Executive Chamber nothing could be learned as to the nature of this unexpected trip except that it was the intention of the Governor to call on President McKinley. Rumors were current in the offices of the Adjutant General that the Governor was going to make a personal appeal to President McKinley to have Major Gen. Roe appointed as a Major General of the volunteer army, or at least have him placed in command of the volunteer regiments of this State that go to the front.

Gen. Butterfield Offers Volunteers.

ALBANY, May 10.—Gen. Daniel Butterfield called on Gov. Black and tendered a sufficient number of volunteers that have been raised by Lafayette Post to fill the quota of any of the incomplete regiments in any of the camps. He was especially desirous of having Lafayette Post volunteers make up the complement of the Fourteenth Regiment, commanded by Col. Grant.

New York Regiments for Tampa.

ALBANY, May 10.—Through change of plans at Washington the four volunteer regiments from this State that were to go to Chickamauga will go to Tampa.

GRADUATES AT PRINCETON.

Diplomas Given to a Large Class at the Theological Seminary.

PRINCETON, May 10.—The eighty-sixth annual commencement of the Princeton Theological Seminary was held this morning in Miller Chapel. George Junkin, LL. D., delivered the address to the graduating class on behalf of the Board of Directors. Diplomas were given by the Rev. Dr. Abraham Gosmon to sixty-four graduates.

The Rev. Dr. William Henry Green addressed the graduates, and conferred the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Divinity upon the following post-graduates: The Rev. Walter Lindsay Caldwell, James C. Coleman, Jr., Harold S. Davison, William S. McClenahan, the Rev. John McMillan, the Rev. William Toennes, the Rev. George Warrington, Seldon L. Haynes, Henry W. Brins, and Henry B. Master.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the seminary was held to-day, and the following were elected new members of the board: Dr. John Davies of New York City, Dr. John Fox of Brooklyn, and Dr. Brownson of Philadelphia.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

An Engineer Says He Was Ordered to Make Fraudulent Reports.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10.—John C. Waite, who was an assistant engineer on the canal improvement work and who had charge of the work on Contract No. 2, Middle Division, near Syracuse, was on the stand before the canal investigating commission to-day. Mr. Waite testified that he believed he was given an indefinite leave of absence by the State Engineer and Surveyor after he had been on that contract for a month because he refused to classify excavated material as rock when he considered it dirt. He refused to do this, although his resident engineer, Mr. Morris, had ordered him to do it. He presented letters to the commission between the State Engineer and himself relating to his decapitation.

Engineer David Lee, who took Mr. Waite's position, testified that he classified excavated material as he was directed by the resident engineer, regardless of what he thought about it.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CAMP AT PEEKSKILL

A Battalion of the Eighth Regiment to be Mustered in To-day.

THE MEN A FORMIDABLE LOT

Large Shipment of Government Supplies on Its Way to Camp—More Physically Unfit Men Sent Home.

CAMP TOWNSEND, PEEKSKILL, May 10.—Capt. James Parker, United States Army, the mustering officer, will to-morrow muster the first volunteer privates at this camp into the United States service, a battalion of the Eighth Regiment, comprising Companies A, B, C, and D, having been designated as the first to take the oath of allegiance. It is understood that these companies have been completed in numbers, and have passed the examining board of surgeons, and are ready for the final act that will make them wards of Uncle Sam.

The greatest rivalry has existed between the Eighth and Twelfth Regiments for the honor of being the first to take the oath, and the doctors have put forth their best efforts in each of the regiments to outdo the other in the number of men examined. The Eighth Regiment doctors have proceeded on the plan of examining whole companies before passing to others, while the Twelfth Regiment surgeons have taken the men indiscriminately as they came along, so that for mustering in purposes the Eighth has the advantage. But there is another reason that has led to this selection of the Eighth's battalion. It was learned to-night on the authority of an officer of one of the regiments here, who has been in the regular army service and who is thoroughly in touch with the War Department, that the regiments to go to Chickamauga have been selected, and that they are the Seventy-first, Sixty-ninth, Fourteenth, and Eighth.

There is also given a reason for this selection. The men comprising these regiments are, for the most part working men, sturdy fellows who can stand campaigning and camp regimen, and it is this kind of men who are most wanted for use in the South and possibly for eventual use in Cuba. It was also said, but not as positively, that the Twelfth and Twenty-second Regiments have been selected for Washington service, and that the rest of New York's quota of troops would remain somewhere in the State in readiness to be moved.

Uniforms for the Eighth.

This news, of which a hint has not yet reached the boys of the Eighth, beyond the fact that the First Battalion is to be sworn in to-morrow, will bring joy to them. They are rapidly being rounded into shape and the recruits are making a splendid showing. They drill unceasingly and all express themselves as anxious to see active service. It is significant also that the first lot of uniforms received last night from the Arsenal in New York was distributed to-day among the men in the Eighth.

Gov. Black has sent a telegram to Gen. Doyle that he will be at the camp at 12:55 to-morrow afternoon, accompanied by some members of his staff. The Governor will be received with a salute of nineteen guns and will inspect the camp, after which there will be a review. He will remain in camp for about an hour. It is not unlikely that on this visit the Governor will designate the Eighth Regiment as one of those to go to Chickamauga.

After this first muster the work of mustering in other battalions will proceed as fast as the men pass the physical examinations. Capt. Parker received word from the War Department to-day to muster in, in their respective ranks, all the officers of the National Guard designated by the Governor, without regard to physical requirements, although a note of any physical disabilities will be made on the muster rolls, for reference in case of future applications for pensions. This does away with the last vestige of doubt that may have remained that the Government did not intend to treat the National Guard fairly as regards the integrity of their organizations.

Capt. Parker's usual suavity and diplomacy were somewhat ruffled to-day when his attention was called to the fact that there was some question among some of the men arising from the proposed battalion mustering, that after being mustered in in battalions they would pass from the control of their regimental commanders and be designated independently.

"It is all utter nonsense," said the Captain, warmly. "The National Guard has had every assurance and has been treated with the greatest consideration by the Government. They are the only class of men who can enlist with conditions. As a matter of fact, I don't think the Government wants soldiers with conditions attached. The soldier enters the service to serve the country, first and last, and that should be the moving consideration. If any evidence of the Government's attitude toward the Guard was needed, I think it might be supplied by the orders just sent me to enlist the officers, even when they cannot drag one foot after the other. Members of the National Guard can hold civic positions and control legislation, which is out of the pale of a regular army officer. As for any of this talk of the regiments losing their officers, I think the officers can exert enough political influence to be kept with their commands."

Government Supplies Shipped.

Capt. Parker also received advices to-day that the Government camp supplies had been shipped and would arrive here to-morrow. They consist of cooking utensils, picks, shovels, hatchets, coffee mills, camp kettles, and hashing machines for each company, and for each regiment 1,000 pairs of shoes, 2,000 dark blue shirts, 2,000 pairs each of socks, undershirts and drawers, and 1,000 shelter tent halves, two of which button together and provide a tent for two men who bunk together.

A squad of men numbering thirty-eight, who failed to pass the physical examinations, were sent back to town to-day, and forty more departed this evening. As the percentage of rejections is very small, this number will give an idea of how fast the surgeons are working. Twenty-five men came up to-day to fill up the ranks of the ninth, and a like number will come to-morrow.

Lieut. Col. Seiter of the Twelfth sent word from New York to-day that he had recruited all the men necessary to fill up the ranks of his regiment, and he will bring them here to-morrow. All these men have been examined and passed in the armory by Surgeon Major Ward. A lot of men previously examined in New York by Surgeon Major Neff are also expected to-morrow.

Chaplain Madison C. Peters of the Ninth Regiment has expressed his intention of being mustered in. He is very popular in the regiment, and the boys will welcome the news of his intention. He has obtained four months' leave of absence from the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, of which he is pastor.

This Young Woman Discouraged.

A young woman applied to Gen. Doyle to-day to be allowed to circulate subscription blanks among the men in camp for a Maine monument fund. She naively said that it would be a good way to reach a large body of men, and that the soldiers would be sure to subscribe. The General at first tried to put her off by saying that the proceeding was not according to military regulations, and when she insisted the genial commander waxed warm and informed the young woman bluntly that he thought the men here had given up enough for their country's cause without asking them at this stage to subscribe to monument funds.

"Circulate your paper," said he, "among the fellows at home who have not given up homes and good positions, and I think you will be doing better, and the monument fund will profit more largely."

Major Charles S. Burns of the Ninth Regiment is the field officer of the day to-day, and Lieut H. A. White is officer of the guard. All the post guard is from the Ninth Regiment. At roll call this morning there were 3,107 men in camp, and of these but eight are in the hospital with slight indispositions.

There was another great crowd of visitors in camp to-day, and the weather continues delightful.

The Sixty-fifth's Reinforcements.

ALBANY, May 10.—Gov. Black issued an order to-day directing the three new companies of the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo to leave for Camp Black, Hempstead Plains, to-night. These companies will recruit their regiment to its full strength.

NATIONAL RED CROSS MEETING.

All Contributions to be Approved Before Being Accepted.

A special meeting of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider plans for the relief of the sick and wounded and such other measures as may be necessary on account of the war.

Bishop Potter presided, and, at the suggestion of Dr. Lesser, a resolution was passed providing that all contributions must be approved by the officials of the Red Cross before being accepted. All inquiries as to what will be accepted can be directed to Mrs. J. L. Gardiner of 674 Madison Avenue.

The committee that will go to Washington and confer with the President and necessary authorities was then augmented by the addition of Bishop Potter and Alexander E. Orr. The other members of the committee are Levi P. Morton, William P. Wardwell, Dr. A. M. Lesser, Dr. George F. Shrady, and Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas. Dr. Felix Adler was added to the Committee of Twenty-five.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Lafayette Post.

The first meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary to Company L, First Regiment, Lafayette Post Brigade, has been called for 2 P. M. to-day at the parish house of All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.'S PLANS.

The Stock May Be Scaled to One-half in the Near Future.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 10.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the General Electric Company, which was held in this city to-day, 210,000 shares were represented.

The following Directors were elected: Gordon Abbott, Boston; Oliver Ames, Boston; C. A. Coffin, New York; T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Boston; C. H. Coster, New York; Thomas A. Edison, Orange, N. J.; George P. Gardner, Boston; Eugene Griffin, Ardsley Casino; F. S. Hastings, New York; Henry L. Higginson, Boston; J. Pierpont Morgan, New York; Robert Treat Paine, second, Boston, and George Foster Peabody of New York.

Besides the usual routine business the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the interests of the stockholders require that any proper or necessary adjustment of the impairment of the capital of the company should be promptly made, with a view to the early resumption of dividends.

It seemed to be the general opinion among the Directors that the proper adjustment would be to scale the stock by one-half, and such a scheme will be presented to the stockholders for their consideration in the near future.

A Supposed Infernal Machine.

TRENTON, N. J., May 10.—Robert Jackson, son of Warden Jackson of the County Court House, found to-day what is thought to be an infernal machine. As he was passing into the courtroom he nearly stepped on the supposed bomb, and, picking it up, took it to Sheriff Ashmore, who advised him to place it on a soft spot on the office lounge. At a late hour nobody had mustered up courage enough to open it and find out what it contained.

Murdered Man's Head Found.

The head belonging to the body found Friday evening on the shores of Verona Lake, near Montclair, N. J., was recovered yesterday afternoon, and is now preserved in alcohol at Kunz's morgue, in Orange. It was found in the mud at the bottom of the lake, which had been drained, about seventy-five feet from the edge, by a dog belonging to two young Verona men, and had a bullet wound in the forehead. It had not been identified last night.

Nurse Girl Run Over and Killed.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 10.—Harriet Bunting, a nurse employed in the family of Nathan Courter of Union Street, was killed this morning while out with the Courter baby. As she was crossing Valley Street she was knocked down and run over by a delivery wagon driven by Henry Eaton. The baby carriage was rolled over, but the baby escaped injury.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Mayor A. C. Houghton, North Adams, Mass.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lieut. W. H. Jacques, United States Army.
HOFFMAN—Gen. Russell Hastings, Bermuda.
MANHATTAN—Gen. W. H. Seward, Auburn; Judge L. E. Griffith, Troy.
MURRAY HILL—Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, retired.
PARK AVENUE—Judge E. C. Lewis, Waterbury, Conn.
VENDOME—Col. Levi L. Green, Boston.
WALDORF—M. F. Ingalls, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.
Bemis Hat Company, Foxboro, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; Miss P. Briggs, ladies and infants' wear and corsets; Miss J. Cohane, wash fabrics, prints, and ginghams; 108 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces and embroideries; St. Denis Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. Quinn, books; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.
Denholm & McKay Company, The, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Parker, cloaks, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. T. McCornac, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Eisner & Phillips, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Eisner, clothing; Hoffman House.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, house furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. I. Mills, ribbons and millinery; W. R. Wiley, dress goods and ginghams; 104 Worth Street.
Field, L. H., Jackson, Mich.; W. B. Field, notions, laces, and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, linens and dress goods; Hotel Albert.
Heineman & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Heineman, hats and caps; Hoffman House.
Hecht Brothers & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boy's clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Hargadine-McKittrick Company, The; M. P. Donahue, domestics; 115 Worth Street.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics, 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Hislop, W. B., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; W. B. Hislop, furnishing goods; 338 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Hedden Dry Goods Company, New Albany, Ind.; W. A. Hedden, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. De Larimer, umbrellas, 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.
Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstering goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Langfeld, D., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Keene, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.
Loucheim, J., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Loucheim, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.
Miller, Beyer & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. C. Beyer, domestics; Hotel Imperial.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; F. T. Christie, fancy goods, 487 Broadway; Stuart House.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Wilcox, millinery; 55 White Street.
Murray, Spink & Co., Providence, R. I.; P. S. Murray, white goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 55 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mertens, J. M., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. Mertens, woolens, 36 Thomas Street; Hotel Normandie.
Nathanson, R., Washington, D. C.; S. K. Behrend, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Printz, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. Printz, cloaks; Belvedere House.
Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dress goods, domestics; Hotel Marlborough.
Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; I. Saks, clothing; Hoffman House.
Stambaugh & Hecht, Lebanon, Penn.; S. C. Stambaugh, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stein-Bloch Company, The, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, clothing, 718 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Solomon, S. & B., Wilmington, N. C.; B. Solomon, notions and shoes; Union Square Hotel.
Simon, H. T., Nashville, Tenn.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Silvey, J., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Dougherty, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Stair, J., York, Penn.; J. Stair, Jr., linens and white goods; Holland House.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves; A. Dow, laces and embroideries; F. A. Gordon, dress goods; J. F. Wren, dress goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. Sherman, domestics and blankets; 385 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear, and corsets; 433 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

McGibbon & Co.

Our Specialties

Linen Goods
Lace Curtains
Upholstery Stuffs

Bargains in each department

Broadway & 19th St.

THE CAMP AT SEA GIRT

New Jersey Volunteers Joyfully Excited Over Reports that They Are About to Go South.

GOV. VOORHEES VERY POPULAR

A Letter of Congratulation from Vice President Hobart—Work of Mustering In the First Regiment Hurried.

SEA GIRT, May 10.—There was joyful excitement in camp last night and to-day over the reports that the New Jersey regiments would soon be ordered South. Another report, however, that the Third Regiment would be relegated to the coast reserve and probably confined to Camp Voorhees was received with great disgust in that command. There is no body of volunteers in camp more eager to escape their home association and secure the honors of actual warfare than the Third Regiment.

That the disposition of troops will be made in accordance with the orders purporting to come from the War Department last night is not regarded here as being certain or even probable. It is a significant fact in this connection that no definite orders have yet been received, although some important movement of the National volunteers, including those of New Jersey, is momentarily expected.

In anticipation of an immediate change of base the work of mustering in the First Regiment was hurriedly proceeded with to-day, and it is more than probable that Col. Campbell's command will be ordered to rendezvous at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, the latter part of this week. The other regiments now here—the Second and Third—will not be ready to move, even if orders are received, for at least another week.

Companies A, G, and K of the First Regiment were mustered in by Capt. Butler this afternoon. The officers are: Company A, Capt. Joseph McMahon and Lieuts. Patrick A. Griffin and Thomas J. Mulgrove; Company G, Capt. George M. Butte and Lieuts. F. R. Crowell and James E. Brown; Company K, Capt. Cornelius A. Reilly and Lieuts. C. Albert Gesser and Joseph D. O'Rourke. The rest of the Third Battalion will be mustered in to-morrow. Charles B. Champlin is Major of this battalion. The three additional mustering officers of the regular army, detailed by the War Department to this camp, have not yet arrived, but are expected to-morrow.

The examinations yesterday and to-day revealed an unexpected and welcome aggregate of physical perfection. All the companies were rejoiced at the few rejections recorded, which did not exceed two to each command.

There are several vacancies in the Third Regiment, which will be the next mustered in. It is expected that these vacancies will be filled during the week. Acting Majors De Hart and Vredenburgh will probably be promoted. The vacancies thus made in their own companies will be filled in the usual order of promotion. As commissions are granted at the request of Colonels, there is little doubt that the Third's officers will remain intact in the volunteer service.

Gov. Voorhees, who is making "The Little White House" his official headquarters while the troops are in camp, is a hard worker. He is up with the sun every morning, and seldom retires before midnight. He is fast learning the ins and outs of military usages, and is a great favorite with the officers and men. He examines every appeal sent to headquarters by mothers who desire their boys released from service. Every case is investigated at once, and he is quick to act when circumstances show that the men or boys are unfit for service, or have mothers or families depending on them for support. Capt. Hobart Tuttle, the Governor's private secretary, arrived to-day, and spent some time with the Governor, transacting routine business connected with the Executive department.

The Governor decided this morning not to wait any longer for instructions from Washington in regard to the number of Corporals for each company. The twelve men appointed as Corporals in the several companies drew lots. The six winners will be mustered in as non-commissioned officers, and the other six will take places as Corporals whenever occasion requires.

Gov. Voorhees received to-day the following letter from Vice President Hobart:

> Vice President's Chamber,
> Washington, D. C., May 9, 1898.
>
> Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, Governor of New Jersey:
>
> My Dear Sir: I congratulate you and the troops of New Jersey upon the rapidity with which our militia has been placed in readiness for service. It is a pleasure to know that New Jersey has responded to the call as quickly and as effectually as any State, and I have no doubt the men will give a splendid account of themselves in whatever capacity their services are desired.
>
> G. A. HOBART.

The dress parade, at 5:45 this afternoon, was witnessed by an increased crowd of spectators, who had gathered from every quarter, impelled by the glorious day and the rumor that the troops might soon be moved to distant points.

Company A, Third Regiment, in command of Capt. J. R. Kuddell, comes from Asbury Park, which is only seven miles from the camp. Every day a wagonload of cake, pie, fruit, and other delicacies is dispatched to camp for them, and the Asbury Park boys are kept well supplied with other comforts. Their tents are, in most instances, well furnished, and the privates sleep on a mattress, with head resting on a feather pillow. The floors of the tents are carpeted and small oil stoves keep the soldiers warm.

OFFICERS FOR JAPANESE SHIPS.

Here to Take Charge of the Cruisers Chitose and Kasagi.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The Japanese naval officers who arrived on the steamer City of Peking last night will take charge of two Japanese cruisers about completed in this country. One of them, the Chitose, is nearly finished at the Union Works. The other, the Kasagi, is being built by the Cramps.

Capt. N. Kashiwabara is to assume command of the Kasagi. The members of the party who will go East with him are Lieuts. Hirabe, Hira, Camao, and J. Ushid. Capt. K. Sagurai will remain here to take command of Chitose. He has with him Lieuts. K. Inouchi, R. Kamao, M. Okunomy, and M. Tsouchiya.

Mrs. Burnett Is Divorced.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Judge Hagner late this afternoon signed a decree granting Frances Hodgson Burnett, the novelist, a divorce from Dr. Swan M. Burnett, a well-known oculist of this city. She is permitted to resume her maiden name of Hodgson.

Mrs. Harry Woodworth Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., May 10.—Mrs. Harry Woodworth, who was shot by her husband in Bloomfield Sunday night, died this afternoon at her home without having recovered consciousness.

GREAT EXODUS FROM CUBA

More Than 1,000 Refugees Have Reached Jamaica, and as Many More Are on the Way.

SANTIAGO'S REIGN OF TERROR

Scarcity of Food, Enforced Military Service, and Martial Law Driving the Inhabitants Away—Great Britain in the West Indies.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 3.—During the last week or so nearly 2,000 refugees from Cuba have arrived in this island, and upward of a thousand or more are announced to be now on the way. The influx is creating much excitement, especially in view of the thrilling stories which these people tell of the condition of affairs across the channel.

Although mostly Cubans, they are not all natives of the island. On the contrary, there are numerous Germans, Italians, Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Americans. One lot of Italians who arrived on the last day of April were brought over on board the Italian warship Giovanni Bausan. The state of affairs being critical, and there being no steamer available, the commander took them on his own ship. And as the Giovanni Bausan steamed in a large steamship sailed out, under charter by the German Consul, to bring away the subjects of the Kaiser. Some hours later the British warships Pearl and Alert followed, under strict orders to protect the British Consul and all British subjects at Santiago.

The news from the south coast of Cuba is most distressing, and the cause of no small apprehension. In the first place, all foreigners on the island are more or less in danger, owing to the public excitement. Americans and Englishmen are particularly so. They literally carry their lives in their hands from hour to hour.

This, however, is not the worst feature of the situation. Food is extremely scarce, and all but the more wealthy classes are already feeling the pinch of want. On account of the insurrection, which practically shuts up the cities, meat and country produce are scarcely to be obtained at any price, and on account of the war imported provisions are becoming almost equally scarce, and are held at famine prices.

Among the latest refugees to arrive are nearly 200 who came yesterday by the schooner Governor Blake from Manzanillo. These people report a serious condition of affairs in that place. Capt. Hunter says that the Blake is registered to carry a maximum of 125 passengers, and that finding out how matters stood at the port, whither he had taken a cargo of provisions, he announced that he would take passengers. Immediately there was a rush on the vessel by a mob of several hundred would-be passengers, and to avoid trouble he was obliged to put to sea with nearly 200.

The passengers interviewed say that at Manzanillo a veritable "reign of terror" prevails. This is principally due to the large number of reconcentrados at that point. The Government had issued a proclamation impressing all who were fit for service into the ranks of the Spanish Army to repel the forces of the United States in the event of an invasion of that part of the island. This caused great excitement, bordering on mutiny, among the reconcentrados, and the excitement spread among the citizens. It was well known that refusal to submit to the proclamation meant either immediate torture, or perhaps shooting, or the worse form of compulsion in the shape of starvation. To make matters worse, martial law had been enforced and the city was under strict military supervision day and night, so as to prevent escape from the city to the lines of the insurgent forces, who practically hold it under siege.

Foreigners enjoy little advantage over the natives, except that they cannot be called on for military service. But this advantage is offset by many disadvantages peculiar to them as foreigners, and many, for the sake of the bare rations thus secured, have been forced to join the army, however much against their sentiments. The only escape from the city was by sea, and to effect this even when an opportunity offered it was necessary to have a passport. These documents were difficult to obtain, and this was one of the reasons why such a rush was made on the Blake at the moment of starting. Many of the intending passengers who had secured passports were left behind, while many who had none and were "wanted" by the soldiery got on board, the rush having dispersed the guards.

Active preparations are being made to increase the naval and military strength of this island. A few days ago it was announced that several of the larger ships of the great English Channel squadron had been ordered to Jamaica, and yesterday The Gleaner, the semi-official newspaper, added the intelligence that 2,000 more troops were en route to reinforce the garrison. These, with the other reinforcements due and the standing garrison, will place the military strength of the island at something like 4,000, not counting the militia.

While there is no one in the colony except, perhaps, the Governor who is able to throw any light on the subject, the general impression is that England foresees the possibility of being ultimately involved in the war. This opinion is based on the distinctly unfriendly attitude of some of the Continental nations toward the United States. So far as can be seen from this distance, England is the only friend that America has on the other side, and it is thought likely, in view of the warlike preparations here, that the mother country anticipates a European attack on the United States, in which event she purposes having something to say.

At first it was thought that the additional troops were merely meant to afford possible friendly aid to the United States in settling Cuba, in the event of the insurgents not accepting America's terms or proposals after the war. But it is thought that the unprecedented move of sending the Channel Squadron down here cannot possibly have reference to such a small matter.

The economic condition of the island is so bad at present that even participation in a war could not make it much worse, while in some respects it might relieve the terrible depression, if only by introducing an artificial element into it. Besides this, there is the possibility that in the end better trade relations with the United States would be secured than the present conditions render probable.

REFUGEES WERE ABOARD.

Two Ships Accosted by the Blockading Fleet Were Loaded with Spaniards of the Wealthier Class.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 10.—The French sloop-of-war Fulton, a school ship, passed out of Havana Harbor at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was unmolested by the blockading fleet. The American warships lying outside closed in on her when she was spied in the offing, and the Mayflower, temporarily flying the Admiral's pennant, passed close enough to her to examine her with marine glasses. The Mayflower dipped her flag, and the Fulton returned the salute. The Mayflower then signaled to the other ships, and they all hauled off and gave the Frenchman a wide berth.

Aboard of the French vessel were quite a number of Spanish refugees, who crowded up to the rails. Several of them were women, evidently of the wealthy class, judging from their apparel. There were doubtless some French citizens among the refugees, but the majority were unquestionably Spanish.

The Fulton headed west-southwest, probably bound for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The British tramp steamer Strathdee, Capt. Currie, attempted to run the blockade yesterday, but was overhauled by the gunboat Machias. The Captain of the Strathdee claimed that the vessel was loaded with sugar and that he had on board a number of Spanish refugees from Sagua la Grande. He also said that the steamer was bound for Matanzas, where it was desired to disembark some of the refugees. The commander of the Machias was skeptical of this story, however, and warned the Captain of the Strathdee that if he attempted to take the vessel into Matanzas she would be fired on, whereupon he put about and steamed away in the direction of New York.

Map of Hampton Roads.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from The Horn of Plenty, an agricultural paper published at Norfolk, Va., a map of Hampton Roads and the adjacent country. Now, when public attention is attracted to the seaport towns along the Atlantic Ocean, this map is especially valuable and inter-

CATHOLICS' DUTY IN WAR.

The Archbishops Direct that Prayers for Victory Shall Be Offered.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Archbishops of the Catholic Church in the United States have agreed upon a letter, addressed to the clergy and laity of the country. The letter bears on the war with Spain, and will be read in all the churches on Sunday. It is indorsed by Mgr. Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, and is as follows:

"To the Clergy and Laity of the Catholic Church of the United States, Greeting:

"The events that have succeeded the blowing up of the battleship Maine and the sacrifice of 266 innocent victims, the patriotic seamen of the United States, have culminated in a war with Spain and our own beloved country.

"Whatever may have been the individual opinions of Americans prior to the declaration of war, there can now be no two opinions as to the duty of every loyal American citizen. A resort to arms was determined upon by the Chief Executive of the Nation, with the advice of both houses of Congress and after consultation with his Cabinet officers, but not until after every effort had been exhausted to bring about an honorable and peaceful solution of our difficulties with Spain. The patient calmness, the dignified forbearance, the subdued firmness of President McKinley during the trying time that intervened between the destruction of the Maine and the declaration are beyond all praise and should command the admiration of every true American.

"We, the members of the Catholic Church, are true Americans, and as such are loyal to our country and our flag and obedient to the highest decrees and the supreme authority of the Nation. We are not now engaged in a war of section against section or State against State, but we are united as one man against a foreign enemy and a common foe. If, as we are taught by our holy Church, love of country is next to love of God, a duty is imposed on us by all laws, human and divine, and it is our duty to labor and to pray for the temporal and spiritual well-being of the brave soldiers who are battling for our beloved country. Let us faithfully beg the God of battles to crown their arms on land and sea with victory and triumph and to stay unnecessary effusion of blood and speedily to restore peace to our beloved land and people.

"To this end we direct that on and after the receipt of this circular, and until the close of this war, every priest shall, in his daily mass, pray for the restoration of peace by the glorious victory of our flag. We also direct that prayers for the brave soldiers and sailors that fall in battle be said every day after a mass. These prayers shall be said aloud with the people and shall be one our Father and one Hail Mary and the De Profundis.

"We pray that God may bless and preserve our country in this great crisis and speedily bring victory, honor, and peace to all our people."

Maine Wreckers Get $50,000.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Navy Department has just closed the accounts of the contractors for work done on the wreck of the Maine. These were the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company and the Boston Towboat Company. The department settled their claims for an aggregate of $50,000, which is about one-half of the appropriation made by Congress for the work. Up to the time when the work of wrecking was stopped by the outbreak of war and the wrecking boats were ordered home, the contractors had recovered a good deal of Government property, including five 6-inch rifles, which alone are worth the amount of money paid to the contractors.

Woodford May Return to Madrid.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The President, it is understood, intends that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the Minister to Madrid, shall retain his diplomatic capacity in order that he may return to Madrid after the war is brought to a close and diplomatic relations are restored. This statement is made by a well-known Senator cognizant of the facts. Gen. Woodford's first knowledge of the intention to confer a Major Generalship on him was on his meeting with the President on the latter's summons to come immediately to Washington after his landing at New York. The offer then made was promptly declined, and unless there is some unforeseen contingency Gen. Woodford eventually will return to Madrid.

Gold from Cuban Bankers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The $700,000 in foreign gold coin, mostly in 20-franc pieces, which was brought to this city last week by the steamer Luciline, under consignment from Cuban bankers to a local banking firm, and which was taken to the Mint Friday, has been assayed, and the gold in American money was paid to the owners to-day. The gold was of the necessary fineness, and the 10 per cent. retained by the Mint officials was also turned over.

Fishermen Afraid of the Spaniards.

ST. JOHN'S, N. S., May 10.—A fleet of fifteen American fishing vessels that has been seeking bait in the harbors on the southern coast of Newfoundland, has decided to abandon fishing on the Grand Banks, through fear of Spanish cruisers. It will proceed around the west coast toward the Straits of Belle Isle, where it cannot be interfered with, because then it will be in British waters.

A Would-Be Volunteer Killed.

ELGIN, Ill., May 10.—James L. Dawson, aged twenty-three years, desired to accompany the Elgin Volunteers to the war. His widowed mother's entreaties prevailed, and he merely went to the station to see his friends leave. He was crowded from the platform, and the incoming train that took the volunteers away ran over him. He died to-day.

Illness of Chaplain Chidwick.

KEY WEST, May 10.—There is a great deal of sorrow here over the illness of Chaplain Chidwick, formerly of the battleship Maine and now of the cruiser Cincinnati. He is confined to the Marine Hospital with an attack of erysipelas, but his condition is not at all serious.

Funds for Brooklyn Regiments.

A number of Brooklyn society women gave a progressive euchre party last evening at the residence of Mrs. A. Eustis Bond, 389 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, the proceeds of which will be given to supply the needs of the soldiers from the various regiments of Brooklyn now at Camp Black. No fixed amount was made as an entrance fee, and as a result a number present contributed a considerable sum of money. At the conclusion of the games a committee was selected to arrange for another euchre party with a similar end in view.

Reception to Gen. Woodford.

A reception to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain, has been arranged by a joint committee of the Union League Club of Brooklyn and the U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, and is to take place Saturday evening at the Union League Club, Brooklyn. Preceding this reception a dinner will be given to Gen. Woodford at the clubhouse, limited to 150 covers.

Jersey City Schools and Dewey Day.

Patriotic exercises will be held in all the public schools of Jersey City to-morrow afternoon in compliance with the proclamation of Mayor Hoos designating Thursday as Dewey Day. The exercises will consist of singing and recitations by the pupils. Beyond this there will be no public observance.

DEAD INFANTS IN HARLEM LOTS.

The authorities have reason to believe that the mystery of the large number of dead infants found in vacant lots in Harlem during the last few months is solved.

Yesterday Joseph O'Neill of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a messenger in the indictment bureau, reported to Deputy Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly that his child died last month, immediately after its birth, and that he paid an undertaker to bury the body, but later discovered that there was no record of the burial on file. He said that a friend living in Harlem who lost a child recently and confided the body to an undertaker had also been unable to find a record of the burial. Mr. O'Reilly therefore concluded that undertakers in that part of the city, to save the expense and trouble of burying bodies of infants turned over to them, are in the habit of depositing them in vacant lots.

It is probable that one or more undertakers will be prosecuted.

Funeral of John Byrnes.

The funeral of John Byrnes, a well-known horse trainer in the circus ring, who committed suicide at the old Clifton race track Saturday, was held yesterday at his home, St. Paul's Avenue and Lewis Street, West End, Jersey City. He was in Barnum's employ for twenty-five years, and nearly all the rest of his life had been spent with circuses.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Bill for Enlisting 10,000 Yellow Fever Immunes Has Passed Both Houses.

HOUSE HAD A SHORT SESSION

The Senate Passes a Measure Changing Inauguration Day from March 4 to May 4—Several War Measures Were Also Passed.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Senate to-day transacted considerable business of one kind and another.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) reported from the Committee on Military Affairs a bill providing for the increased volume of work in the office of the Adjutant General of the army. The bill provides for one Assistant Adjutant General with rank of Colonel and one with rank of Major. The bill was passed.

From the Military Affairs Committee Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) favorably reported and secured the passage of a bill providing for a volunteer signal corps. The measure authorizes the President to organize a volunteer signal corps for the existing war. The corps shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major as disbursing officer, and such other officers and men as may be required, not exceeding one Major for each army corps, and two Captains, two First Lieutenants, two Second Lieutenants, five first-class Sergeants, ten Sergeants, ten Corporals, and thirty privates to each organized division of troops. Two-thirds of all officers below the rank of Major and a like proportion of the enlisted men shall be skilled electricians or telegraph operators.

Mr. White (Cal.) introduced the following resolution:

"That the Committee on Foreign Relations are instructed to forthwith investigate the cases of Harry K. Spring and Charles W. Nelson, citizens of the United States and residents of the State of California, who are under arrest in the Republic of Colombia, and to inquire whether said Spring and Nelson have been detained unreasonably without trial, or have been otherwise unlawfully restrained of their liberties, and whether the diplomatic officers and agents of the United States in said Republic of Colombia have made appropriate exertions to procure the release or trial of said accused; and to report by resolution or otherwise." The resolution went over under the rules.

Mr. Hawley, (Conn.,) Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, called up the bill providing for a volunteer brigade of engineers and the enlistment of 10,000 "immunes" in the Southern States. It had been passed by the House with two amendments, and Mr. Hawley moved that the Senate concur in the amendments. The motion prevailed. The bill will now go to the President for his signature.

Mr. Morrill (Vermont) called up the House bill to readmit Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris to citizenship in the United States. The bill was passed. It has already passed the House.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was passed.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States substituting the last Thursday in April for the 4th of March as the inauguration day of the President and Vice President and the beginning of the terms of the members of Congress, Senators, and Representatives was considered.

To Change Inauguration Day.

The author of the resolution, Mr. Hoar, made a brief explanation of the necessity of making the change proposed. He pointed out the fact that inauguration days under the present arrangement were too often characterized by disagreeable weather, the nature of the weather involving danger to the health and lives of those who participated in the exercises.

The most important reason for the adoption of the amendment was that the time between the date Congress convened in December and the 4th of March, when the Congress expired by limitation, every two years, was too short for the proper and decent consideration of the thirteen great appropriation bills and other matters of importance which must necessarily be considered during the short sessions of Congress.

Mr. Perkins (Cal.) spoke against any change in the date of inauguration. He favored the 4th of March because of what he termed its "hallowed, almost sacred associations." He said that one argument in favor of the change that had been advanced was that the 4th of March sometimes fell on Sunday. He thought that was really the only argument in favor of the proposed amendment. Mr. Perkins concluded with an argument against asking Senators and Representatives to vote for an extension of their own terms.

Mr. Bacon and Mr. Stewart advocated fixing a day of the month instead of a day of the week, so as not to shorten or lengthen Presidential terms.

Mr. Chandler elaborated the desirability of securing the extension of time which the amendment would give to the short session of Congress. He said the committee had carefully considered the point raised by Mr. Bacon, and he felt assured that the effect of the proposed amendment would not be at all serious.

Mr. Stewart offered an amendment providing that the date should be the first Thursday of May.

Mr. Allen suggested that Mr. Stewart make his amendment read the fourth day of May.

Mr. Stewart accepted the suggestion, and without division the Senate adopted the amendment. The resolution as amended was then passed by a yea and nay vote, 39 to 10, receiving the necessary two-thirds vote.

Mr. Hawley secured the passage of a bill suspending certain provisions of law so that hospital stewards to a number exceeding 100 may be appointed during the existing war.

Mr. Hawley also moved that the Senate non-concur in the House amendments to the bill providing assistance to the inhabitants of Cuba and arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents. The motion was carried, and Messrs. Hawley, Carter, and Cockrell were named as conferrees.

WAR REVENUE BILL ADVANCES.

Democratic Amendments May Be Taken Up To-day and a Report Made To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—When the Senate Committee on Finance adjourned to-day there was an understanding that the Democratic amendments should be taken up to-morrow, and the belief was expressed by members of the committee that the reporting of the bill to the Senate would not be postponed beyond Thursday.

It is not believed that a great deal of time will be given to the discussion of the Democratic amendments in committee. They have already received more or less attention in an informal way, and when it is demonstrated that the Democrats and other opponents are in a majority, the Republicans will not insist upon debating them at any length. Hence there may be a rather sudden determination to report the bill at any time now.

There are, however, some few matters of detail in the revenue features of the measure still requiring attention, and they may consume more or less time. One of these is the rate on tobacco, which has not yet been arranged to the entire satisfaction of the members of the committee. Only a brief session was held to-day, owing to the absence of some of the members, and it was devoted generally to a somewhat desultory review of the work already done on the bill.

TO REVISE THE PATENT LAWS.

Bill Passed by the House Appointing Three Patent Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The House to-day was in session only fifty minutes, the early adjournment being due to no urgent measures of importance being before the House and to a general indisposition to take up minor matters.

A bill was passed appointing three Commissioners to propose necessary revision of the statutes relating to patents, trade and other marks, and trade and commercial names. The Commissioners are to be named by the President and are to report to Congress such proposed revisions as may appear necessary to make the laws conform to recent international agreements.

REDUCING COTTON ACREAGE.

Reports from Cotton Growing States Show a Decrease of 6.6 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The cotton report for the month of May has reference to the proposed acreage as compared with the acreage planted in 1897. A reduced acreage is reported from every cotton growing State, the general result indicating a breadth of 93.4 as compared with the acreage of last year, or a reduction of 6.6 per cent.

The percentages in the principal cotton growing States are as follows: Alabama, 97; South Carolina and Mississippi, 96; Louisiana, 94; North Carolina and Georgia, 93; Florida, Texas, and Arkansas, 92; Tennessee, 85. In Oklahoma there is a reduction of 2 per cent. and in Indian Territory a reduction of 12 per cent. from the acreage of last year, the figures for these Territories being 98 and 88, respectively. The report is signed by John Hyde, statistician.

Sugar and Wool Imports.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that during April the imports of sugar of all classes into the United States aggregated 406,448,144 pounds. This is an increase over March importations of about 40,000,000 pounds, and an increase over February of 167,000,000 pounds. The imports of wool of all classes aggregated during April 1,550,147 pounds. During April, 1897, the imports of wool amounted to 98,500,000 pounds. The heavy imports of 1897 preceded by a short time the passage of the new tariff law.

FOR HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

House Committee on Foreign Affairs Discusses the Question.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs met to-day to consider the Hawaiian annexation resolution, but finally deferred the vote until next Thursday. The delay was upon request of the minority. The committee stands 11 to 4 in favor of annexation as follows:

For Annexation—Messrs. Hitt, (Ill.,) Adams, (Penn.,) Quigg, (N. Y.,) Cousins, (Iowa,) William Alden Smith, (Mich.,) Heatwole, (Minn.,) Pearson, (N. C.,) Gillet, (Mass.,) Henry, (Ind.,) the entire Republican majority, Newlands, (Nevada,) Silverite, and Berry, (Ky.,) Democrat.

Against Annexation—Messrs. Dinsmore, (Ark.,) Clark, (Mo.,) Williams, (Miss.,) and Howard, (Ga.)

There was little done by the committee at the session aside from the examination of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, United States Army, retired, and Admiral John G. Walker, United States Army, retired, both of whom warmly advocated annexation. Ex-Minister Thurston also was present. Gen. Schofield was asked as to the cost of fortifying the islands, and said he believed $500,000 would be all that was necessary to establish adequate fortifications. Some discussion was had as to the especial advantage the Hawaiian Islands would have in view of the present condition of affairs in the Philippines, and a number of questions were asked by the committee on this point. Admiral Walker concurred in the views expressed by Gen. Schofield. He said that the expedition now being organized by the Government to go to the Philippines would have to stop at Honolulu, and it could not stop there if Hawaii was neutral, and that Hawaiian neutrality would be extremely injurious to the United States. Gen. Schofield said that if the expedition of troops now being fitted up for the occupation of the Philippines should have to go straight through without stopping to recoal at Honolulu, which is about one-third the distance, the amount of extra coal that thus would have to be carried would displace approximately one-third of the cargo. The explanation of the strategic and economical importance of Hawaii to this country occupied almost the entire time of the session.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Settlement of Various Tariff Disputes—Sugar Duties, Lekin Tax, and Lambskins.

A decision was rendered by the Board of Classification yesterday overruling a protest filed by Calhoun, Robbins & Co. against Collector Bidwell's assessment of duty on an importation classed as manufactures of shells. The importers contended that the goods should be treated as non-enumerated manufactured articles, dutiable at 20 per cent. The board decided that the testimony taken at the hearing fully sustained the Collector's classification.

The Franklin Sugar Refining Company imported a quantity of sugar, alleged to have been made in Russia, and claimed that it was exempt from the additional duty imposed by law upon sugar from bounty-paying countries. The board found that the sugar was exported from Germany, and, following a previous decision of the General Appraisers, they overruled the importer's claim. A like decision was rendered in the matter of a similar protest, filed by A. Lueder and the American Sugar Refining Company.

A quantity of firecrackers was imported by C. Von Pustan & Co., and the Collector of the Port of New York assessed duties on items known as "Lekin Tax," which appeared on the invoices. The case was appealed to the General Appraisers, and the Board of Classification sustained the appeal. The ruling of the Collector was reversed in each case, with instructions to reliquidate the entries upon a basis of value excluding the items marked "Lekin Tax."

Fisk, Clark & Flagg imported a quantity of lambskins, which were classified by the local Appraisers as "Wool, Class 3, unwashed, 3 cents per pound." Duty was assessed under Paragraphs 358 and 360 of the Tariff act of 1897. Free entry was claimed by the importers, under Paragraph 664 of the Tariff act, which provides for "skins in the raw state, covered with hair and not wool." The board overruled the contention of the importers, on the ground that the testimony was not sufficient to establish the claim. Ex-Judge Somerville, who wrote the opinion in this case, commented as follows: "It is of first importance that an importer should be able to know on what he claims, with clearness and accuracy."

TRIED TO BLOW UP A BUILDING.

Burglars Failing to Open Safe, Built Fire Under Naphtha Tank.

A desperate and almost successful attempt to blow up a house was made by burglars yesterday morning in the store of Dorn Brothers, plumbers, at 179 Seventh Street. The burglars, after drilling a hole in a safe which they were unable to burst open, having already ransacked drawers and desks, built a fire under a naphtha tank and then decamped. Policemen Reinold and Johnson discovered the fire and put it out before the naphtha could explode. No money was secured by the thieves, to whom the police have no clue.

Policeman George Reinold of the Union Market Station discovered, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, that the door of the plumbers' shop was open, and whistled for aid. Policeman Patrick Johnson of the Fifth Street Station hurried to the place, and the men went in. The building, which is but one story high and adjoins a big tenement, consists of a single room on the ground floor, used as the plumbing shop, and a cellar used for storage.

The shop was in a state of confusion. In the middle of the store is an open trap door, and through this the policemen could see a fire in the cellar burning under a wooden tank which contained what they at first thought, from its leakage, was kerosene oil, but which proved to be naphtha. There were a dozen gallons of it. They jumped through the trap door, scattered the fire, and extinguished it. Investigation then disclosed the attempt that had been made to force the safe. The latter, as it happened, contained nothing but the firm's books.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; Five and a half furlongs. Wenoma, 5 to 2, won; Coloso, second; Florimel, third. Time—1:0[illegible].

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Whaleback, 4 to 1, won; St. Kristine, second; The Fretter, third. Time—0:56.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Humidity, even, won; E. Come, second; Distance, third. Time—1:02¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Rey Del Tierra, 5 to 2, won; Polish, second; Sweet Faverdale, third. Time—1:48½.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Duke of York II., 5 to 1, won; Imp. Missioner, second; Bonnie Ione, third. Time—1:28½.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Fortuna, 3 to 1, won; Rapido, second; Navy Blue, third. Time—1:4[illegible].

Our charges are reasonable. Why? Because we do business on such an extensive scale that cost is reduced to a minimum. We dress an army every week. Suits, formerly $20, now $16. Trousers, formerly $6, now $4. Money back or a year's guarantee is the protection we give.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW FREE.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

President Cowen Talks of the Plans for Reorganizing the Baltimore and Ohio.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—President Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day reiterated his denial that the reorganization of that company had been arranged, and added that the reorganization would not go through until something more definite took place in the war with Spain.

"I will say this, however," he added. "I believe that the various interests which hope for reorganization are closer together than they have ever been before. I do not know who will be the underwriters of the reorganization plans.

"The scheme for reorganization undoubtedly will be an assessment of the stock. I believe that the assessment will be 20 per cent. on the common stock. The stockholders will, however, in my judgment, receive in return for this a certificate of value of some sort, which will approximate half of the assessment.

"In other words, I think that, in return for the 20 per cent. assessment, the stockholders will receive something—I don't know yet what shape it will take—which will have an immediate market value of 10 per cent. of the par value of the stock. This will make the net assessment 10 per cent. The matter of the preferred stock is still, of course, before the courts for settlement."

DELAWARE & HUDSON MEETING.

A Reminiscent Report Read at the Seventy-fifth Annual Gathering of the Stockholders.

An unexpected feature of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company yesterday was the reading of a short report of a historical nature by David Willcox, the company's general counsel. In view of the fact that the occasion was the seventy-fifth time that the Delaware and Hudson stockholders had met in annual session, Mr. Willcox said that he deemed it a fitting occasion to glance back over the company's prosperous career and consider a few of the aggregate results.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was chartered by the New York State Legislature in April, 1823, to construct a canal and a railroad from the coal fields of Pennsylvania to the Hudson River at Rondout, this State. In the language of Mr. Willcox, the company was organized to "mine stone coal." The Delaware and Hudson Canal was completed in October, 1828, and a gravity railroad was finished in the following year. The present railroad system owned and controlled by the company has been perfected in recent years.

Mr. Willcox said that during the seventy-five years of its existence the Delaware and Hudson Company had paid $71,000,000 in dividends, more than twice its present capital stock; it had also paid out $250,000,000 in salaries and wages. The general counsel thought that this was the only New York corporation that could show such a record.

There are many of the Delaware and Hudson's present employes who have been in the company's service for long terms of years. General Accountant David Wilson has been in the company's service for forty years; C. A. Walker, the Treasurer, is now serving his thirty-sixth consecutive year; Cashier C. H. Booth has been with the company twenty-five years, as has R. K. Mackey, the Assistant General Sales Agent. At least half a dozen other employes have been in the company's service from twenty to twenty-five years each.

Mr. Louis Windmuller presided over the stockholders' meeting yesterday, and about the only official action taken was the reelection of the present Board of Directors. There were comparatively few stockholders present and no differences of opinion. Confidence was expressed in the present management, which will be continued without change, with President Robert M. Olyphant at its head.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE LAW.

President Ingalls Says the Imprisonment Clause Should Not Exist.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—President Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company made an address to-day before the convention of Railroad Commissioners, devoted largely to a discussion of the point of the inter-State commerce law. He said one of the chief difficulties with the law as it stands to-day is that the punishment of imprisonment for offenses regarding contracts and rebates is entirely out of proportion to the offense. The public, he said, will not support any one who enforces that law, and no one will endeavor to have a rival suffer such punishment. The honest man, therefore, who sees an opponent thriving by improper means is himself driven to the same practices.

The imprisonment clause should be stricken out, he thought, and a new law enacted immediately, imposing a fine, say, of $5,000 upon the offending corporation, and making each and every contract or bill of lading a separate offenses. Leave out the shipper altogether, as his testimony is needed. If he cheats by undervaluing he should be punished, but an attempt to secure a lower rate than a rival should not be indictable.

With this amendment every railroad official will be interested in prosecuting his rival for violation of the law. Railway corporations should be allowed to contract with each other for the maintenance of rates and a division of business, and in case of failure of either party to keep his contract, allow the other to sue in the courts and recover damages. Excessive rates should be reduced to the basis fixed by the commission. Railroad companies, he said, should support the commission. It was a barrier between them and the unceasing attacks of Populism.

Lease Consolidated Traction Lines.

The Directors of the North Jersey Railroad met at the office of B. M. Shanley, in Jersey City, yesterday and formally accepted the lease of the Consolidated Traction Company's lines in that city. The lease will go into effect on May 25, and will run for ninety-nine years.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PINE CITY, Minn., May 10.—Half the business portion of Pine City has been burned. Loss, $50,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 10.—The can factory of Lineweaver & Co., 819 Granby Street, was destroyed by fire, together with 1,500,000 tin cans, early this morning. Loss, $16,000.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

MARINE WAR INSURANCE.

Pacific Rates May Increase Soon—Question of Harbor Mines.

While marine war insurance rates were continued yesterday without change, marine underwriters anticipate a possible increase toward the end of the present week on risks bound for the Pacific. This fear is due largely to the belief that the return of the Spanish fleet to Cadiz may be but preliminary to its departure for the Philippines by way of the Suez Canal.

There is much discussion and some difference of opinion as to whether the war clause insures against loss incurred by accidental contact with the mines in New York Harbor, the American companies generally taking the view that it does not.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

Panic in the Metropolitan District Nearly Over.

The panic in fire insurance rates seems to have spent its force, the majority of the companies having, to a large extent, begun to decline the cheaper offerings. In several instances yesterday brokers failed to place large lines at bed-rock rates, and subsequently offered them at a more reasonable figure to companies which had previously declined to write them.

The demoralization has, however, by no means disappeared. Two lines on building risks were taken yesterday at a rate of 10 cents for three years. One of these lines amounted to $400,000 and the other to $155,000.

The New York managers are growing more anxious lest the local rate war may result in the speedy dissolution of the Suburban Underwriters' Association and, later, of the Western Union.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The National Board of Fire Underwriters will hold its annual meeting in this city, beginning to-morrow.

A special meeting of the Suburban Underwriters' Association has been called for Friday to receive the report of the Executive Committee on reorganization. It is believed in many offices that the association will disband at that meeting and fire insurance rates in the suburban field be thrown open, as the direct result of the present demoralization in the metropolitan district.

Benoni Lockwood, the New York manager of the Insurance Company of North America, who was named on Monday for the Vice Presidency of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, is reported to have written a letter yesterday to the Nominating Committee, declining to antagonize the interests of John M. Whiton, who is believed by his friends to be in the direct line of promotion to the Vice Presidency this year by virtue of his position as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the board.

George D. Eldridge, Vice President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, said yesterday that the association had been notified by Commissioner Vivian of the Colorado Insurance Department that its license would not be renewed unless Superintendent Payn should admit the Denver Life Insurance Company to New York State. He stated that the ineligibility of the Denver Life for admission to New York afforded no justification for the exclusion of the Mutual Reserve from Colorado, and that its agents would not cease writing business in that State until forced to do so.

The insurance on the property of Marx Goodman, 199 and 201 Grand Street, damaged by fire on Monday, was distributed as follows:

Westchester	$2,500
Hamilton	1,500
Norwood	1,500
Stuyvesant	2,000
National	1,500
British America	1,500
Globe	2,500
New York Underwriters	1,500
State of New York	1,500

On the property of J. Chesler, 581 Third Avenue, destroyed by fire yesterday:

Home	$1,000
Agricultural	500

Lyons, Stadholz & Co. will adjust the above losses.

SALE OF HAVEMEYER CATTLE.

Only Fair Prices Received for Them at Mountainside Farm.

The closing-out sale of the entire stock of the Mountainside Farm's herds and flocks of Jersey, Simmenthal, Normany, and crossbred cattle and Southdown sheep, the property of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer, at Mahway, N. J., yesterday, brought out a large crowd of cattle fanciers. Prices did not range high, and only the Simmenthals brought fair figures, most of the stock being bought by ex-Mayor A. S. Hewitt of this city. The sale will continue to-day.

Those selling for $100 or over were the following:

Spiess, cow, 8 years, by Casar-Flora; A. S. Hewitt	$350
Arnold Hans II., bull, 4 years, by Arnold Hans-Kroni; J. Forsythe	110
Mirza II., heifer, 3 years, by Casar-Mirza; A. S. Hewitt	350
Bari, bull, 4 years, by Ludi-Bar; A. S. Hewitt	360
Schegg, cow, 6 years, by Arnold Hans-Blosch; A. S. Hewitt	300
Veiel II., heifer, 3 years, by Felix-Veiel; Arden Farm	110
Rundi II., heifer, 3 years, by Gaslka-Rundi; A. S. Hewitt	270
Jungferli II., heifer, 3 years, by Gold-Jungferli; Arden Farm	110
Jungferli, cow, 8 years, by Ludi-Hass; A. S. Hewitt	430
Spiess II., heifer, 2 years, by Segg-Spiess; A. S. Hewitt	250

CORNELL-YALE-HARVARD RACE.

Some Indications that the Crews May Meet June 24 or 25.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 10.—A prominent member of Cornell's Athletic Council said to-night that it is quite probable that the Cornell-Yale-Harvard boat race will be rowed contrary to the reports that an agreement on a date could not be reached. It is now expected that all the parties will agree to row either June 24 or 25.

Word from Harvard has been received at Cornell asking that the date be put off until the 24th at least, and if possible until the 26th, as examinations fall on the 23d at Harvard. It is probable that a compromise will be reached between the Captains of the three crews within a few days. The place for holding the Cornell-Pennsylvania-Columbia-Wisconsin race is now practically settled upon. It may be held on Saratoga Lake.

Schoolboy Athletes to Meet.

The Argyle Athletic Association, whose membership is made up of boys from Berkeley, Drisler, Cutler, and other schools, will hold its third annual games at the Berkeley Oval, Morris Heights, this afternoon, beginning at 3:30 o'clock. The chief feature of the sport will be a series of three match races, at half a mile, mile, and two miles, between cycle teams from Columbia, Princeton, and Yale. The prize for the winners is a silver cup offered by Henry F. Shoemaker. There will be an unlimited pursuit race between tandem teams representing Berkeley and Cutler Schools, and six other bicycle races. There will also be contests in running, jumping, putting the shot, throwing the hammer, &c. The entry list is a large one, and the spirit of rivalry between the boys of the various schools insures good sport.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2 A. M.—179 Seventh Street; Dorn Brothers; damage slight.

3:10 A. M.—98 Ludlow Street; H. Goldstein; damage, $50.

3:15 A. M.—177 East Eighty-seventh Street; John Longfelder; damage, $10.

4:30 A. M.—658 West End Avenue; John Fine; damage, $500.

8:20 A. M.—3,513 Avenue A; John Kessler; damage, $25.

9:15 A. M.—29 Baxter Street; Kate Corgosi; damage, $25.

9:15 A. M.—18 Oak Street; Walton & Dillon; no damage.

10:30 A. M.—Olin and Webster Avenues; Frank Fakron; damage, $25.

10:50 A. M.—528 First Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

11:30 A. M.—316 West Forty-fourth Street; Edward Murphy; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—589 Ninth Avenue; Henry Lahten; damage, $15.

7:20 P. M.—30 Gramercy Park; W. C. Burke; damage, $20.

7:50 P. M.—314 East Houston Street; Samuel Koenimnell; damage, $125.

7:50 P. M.—377 East Eighth Street; Henry Meyer; damage, $15.

8 P. M.—135 East Twenty-seventh Street; Julius Sloss; damage, $10.

8:50 P. M.—156 Norfolk Street; Hyman Ecker; damage slight.

9 P. M.—364 West Nineteenth Street; George Hubner; damage, $200.

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Capt. Sebree Smith, Third Artillery.

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding four visits during the months of May and June from the works of the Morgan Engineering Company, Alliance, Ohio, to the works of the Walker Company, Cleveland Ohio, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of disappearing gun carriages.

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding three visits to the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Steelton, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of forgings for twelve-inch disappearing carriages.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Llewellyn P. Williamson will proceed to New York City and report for duty to Major George H. Torney, Surgeon in charge of the hospital ship.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edwin W. Patterson will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report for duty to Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon in charge of the general hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilfried Turnbull will proceed to Key West, Fla., and report for duty to the commanding officer of Company E, Battalion of Engineers, at that place.

Capt. Seldon A. Day is transferred from the Fifth Artillery to the First Artillery, Battery G.

Capt. Garland N. Whistler is transferred from the First Artillery to the Fifth Artillery, Battery M.

Capt. Earl D. Thomas and Capt. Hoel S. Bishop, Fifth Cavalry, ordered to inspect horses to be purchased for the volunteer regiment commanded by Col. Leonard Wood, after conferring with that officer will proceed to San Antonio, Texas.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Francis Metcalfe and Randolph M. Myers will proceed to New York City and report for duty to Major George H. Torney, Surgeon in charge of hospital ship.

Capt. James S. Pettit, First Infantry, will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office.

Major Allen Smith, First Cavalry, is relieved from further duty with the Fourth Cavalry, and will proceed to join his regiment at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga.

Second Lieut. Hanson E. Ely, Twenty-second Infantry, will proceed without delay to Sioux Falls, S. D., and report for temporary duty to First Lieut. Robert J. Duff, Eighth Cavalry, mustering officer at that place, in connection with mustering into United States service South Dakota volunteers.

First Lieut. Lutz Wahl, Twenty-first Infantry, is relieved temporarily from college duty at Baton Rouge, La., and will proceed without delay to Jackson, Miss., and relieve Second Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, Eleventh Infantry, of his duties as Acting Assistant Quartermater and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with Mississippi volunteers.

Lieut. Williams, upon being thus relieved, will report to the Governor of Mississippi.

Leave of absence until further orders, to take effect upon being relieved from his present duties, is granted Second Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, Eleventh Infantry, to enable him to accept a commission of Lieutenant Colonel of the Mississippi volunteers.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk S. B. Caldwell is appointed fleet clerk on the San Francisco on the nomination of Pay Inspector R. P. Lisle.

The appointment of Paymaster's Clerk J. G. Muir is revoked when his accounts are settled.

Chaplain W. T. Helms is detached from the Wabash and ordered immediately to the Lancaster.

Lieut. G. C. Hanus is detached with and ordered to command the Free Lance.

Naval Cadet K. G. Castleman is detached from the Franklin May 21 and ordered to the Newark.

Passed Assistant Engineer M. A. Anderson is detached from the Herreshoff's Manufacturing Works at Bristol, R. I., and ordered to the Newark May 21.

Paymaster J. N. Speel is detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to the naval home for treatment.

Chief Engineer C. P. Howell is detached with and ordered to the Newark May 21.

Lieut. J. P. McGuinness is detached from the Indianapolis and ordered to the Albatross as Executive Officer.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, retired, is appointed a member of the War Board of the Navy Department.

Lieut. Commander R. R. Ingersoll is ordered to be ready for sea duty.

Lieut. G. L. Dyer is ordered to the Naval Intelligence Office.

Lieut. Commander E. D. Taussig is detached as Inspector of the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Bureau of Naval Intelligence.

Ensign C. S. Bookwalter is ordered to the St. Paul as watch and division officer.

Ensign W. V. Powelison is ordered to the St. Paul as watch and division officer.

Lieut. N. A. McCully is detached from the Sterling and is ordered immediately to the Yankton.

Naval Cadet W. T. Cluverus is detached from the St. Paul and ordered immediately to the Scorpion.

Ensign A. T. Chester is detached from the Sterling and ordered immediately to the Machias.

Ensign L. S. Thompson is detached from the Machias and ordered immediately to the Dolphin.

Sailmaker W. Redstone, retired, is appointed assistant to Lieut. Commander T. S. Phelps, in charge of the receiving rendezvous at San Francisco.

Surgeon H. T. Percy is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Charleston.

Surgeon F. Rogers is detached from the Charleston and ordered to the Monterey.

Naval Cadet A. Bronson is detached from the Scorpion and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. J. A. Dougherty is detached from the Sterling and ordered immediately to the Vermont.

Acting Lieut. H. Dixon is detached from the St. Paul and ordered immediately to the Sterling as executive officer.

Acting Lieut. R. Osborne is ordered to the Sterling immediately.

Acting Lieut. J. D. Cowell is ordered to the Sterling immediately.

Acting Ensign P. P. Eustis is ordered to the Yosemite as the Captain's clerk.

H. D. Averill is appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, with relative rank of Ensign.

F. S. Fielder is appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, with the relative rank of Ensign.

C. A. Wood is appointed Acting Assistant Paymaster with the relative rank of Lieutenant, and ordered to the Yosemite.

F. L. Eaton is appointed Acting Ensign and ordered to the Yosemite.

S. Hendrie is appointed Acting Ensign and orrede to the Yosemite.

F. D. Stanish is appointed Acting Ensign and ordered to the Yosemite.

W. H. Parker is appointed Acting Ensign and ordered to the Yosemite.

F. B. Gaylord is appointed Acting Ensign and ordered to the Yosemite.

C. N. Borden is appointed Acting Ensign and ordered to the Minnesota.

W. H. Gunning is appointed Acting Ensign and ordered to the New Hampshire.

S. P. Holmes is appointed Acting Ensign.

F. X. Edthoper is appointed Acting Ensign.

T. H. Newberry is appointed Acting Lieutenant, junior grade, and ordered to the Yosemite.

C. E. Lothrop is appointed Acting Lieutenant, junior grade, and ordered to the Yosemite.

J. B. Parker is appointed Acting Lieutenant, junior grade, and ordered to the Minnesota.

A. Duane is appointed Acting Lieutenant, junior grade, and ordered to the New Hampshire.

F. C. Williams is appointed Acting Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Prairie.

A. R. Jackson is appointed Acting Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Suwanee.

M. E. Cooley is appointed Acting Passed Engineer, with the relative rank of Lieutenant.

J. L. Gilbert is appointed Acting Passed Assistant Engineer, with the relative rank of Lieutenant, and ordered to the Yankee.

D. L. Parker is appointed Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, with the relative rank of Lieutenant, and ordered to the Yosemite.

G. Wilkes is appointed Acting Lieutenant and ordered to the Yosemite.

J. C. Sutherland is appointed Acting Lieutenant and ordered to the Pensacola Navy Yard.

A. R. Morrill is appointed Acting Lieutenant.

D. W. Shea is appointed Lieutenant.

J. D. Bostwick is appointed Lieutenant.

R. C. Weeks is appointed Acting Lieutenant, and assigned to the Coast Signal Service.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

AMERICAN—Faust—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Tarrytown Widow—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
[illegible]—Pink Dominos—8:15.
[illegible]—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSÉE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
[illegible]—His Honor the Mayor—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Lord Chumley—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Highwayman—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
MORRIS PARK—Racing—2:30.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

HAS SPAIN GIVEN UP?

The return of the Cape Verde fleet to Cadiz and the despairing words of SAGASTA reported by the correspondent of The London Morning Post are inconsistent with each other if they do not portend that Spain is about to give up the fight.

The singular behavior of the fleet might be explained on the old, old principle of saving your bacon. Long ago this Spanish Admiral set out bravely from Cadiz to come over and repel our insolent advances and protect the honor and the territory of Spain. He was next heard of at the Canaries, a natural and proper port of call on his way to destroy our fleets in Cuban waters. He staid there an unconscionably long while, however, and when he did sail betook himself not to Havana, but to the Cape Verde Islands, where he found the harbor of St. Vincent so pleasant that he overstaid his welcome and had to be warned off the neutral premises of Portugal. Sending his minor craft back to the Canaries, he set out with his most formidable ships of war, and for thirty-six hours, as reported, steamed due west, whereat hope rose in SAMPSON'S bosom. It really looked as if the expected and decisive sea fight was to come off in these Western waters.

Ten days and eleven rolled by, time enough for the Spaniards to have made Puerto Rico, where our fleet lies ready to receive them, and now comes the news that the Cape Verde fleet has put back to Cadiz. In truth, this is a way of making war that, from JOMINI to MAHAN, has been laid down in no book of strategy. We must conclude that in itself it is not war, but simply a refusal to fight, which is a form of peace. The return to Cadiz, to be sure, may be a move of preparation. There are other warships at Cadiz, and the Strategy Board at Madrid, if they have such a thing, may have determined to mass the sea power of Spain and hurl it against us.

This theory of one desperate effort to sell their fleet dearly or whip ours cannot be made to square with SAGASTA'S doleful utterances. No statesman in a place so high ever more plainly told to the world the doom of his country and prepared the way for disaster by explaining how it came about:

> "Now this is precisely what grieves me. I believe that the first cannon shot fired by the United States against our troops would be a signal for the union and the fraternity of all Spaniards, as all are equally affected by the assault of the United States. I was mistaken. Certain Parliamentary groups are in disagreement with the Government, and have the pretension to make conditions in return for their support. They thus paralyze our efforts and diminish the strength which is indispensable to the Government.
>
> "The situation is very simple and unfortunately cannot be concealed. Spain is desolated and ruined by internal troubles."

Until defeat is at hand, visible, imminent, and almost welcomed as a relief from an impossible and tormenting situation, no Prime Minister of Spain could very well talk in that way. It reads like a falling Minister's pronunciamento on the eve of a crushing vote of want of confidence. SAGASTA, we should suppose, would use those expressions if he were about to declare to Europe that Spain must yield to overwhelming force if help already many times denied were not at once forthcoming.

The terrible accusations of DON CARLOS complete the picture of Spain's desolation. Incapacity on the part of the Government is the lightest of his charges. Widespread corruption on the part of the administration and the exalting of personal interests above the interests of the nation are counts in his indictment, which extends even to the Queen Regent herself, who is accused of putting the interests of her boy above the welfare of Spain.

When a country is so torn and rent, it is natural that its fleets should be found either destroyed or seeking safety in flight soon after the declaration of hostilities.

Our own war policy now evidently includes a speedy invasion of Cuba and a vigorous attempt to make good our intention of driving the Spanish forces from the island and its waters. With the Cape Verde fleet in its home waters there is no occasion to fear that SAMPSON'S fleet will be called away from any task that may be assigned to it in co-operation with the land forces. So far as the subject matter of the controversy is concerned, there is reason to expect an end of the war not very long deferred. Spain has a way, however, of putting off the signing of treaties of peace as long as she can. She may take that obstinate and futile but vexatious course in the present case. But her present conduct is certainly that of a country that has ceased fighting.

GOVERNMENT NOTES.

It is estimated by the majority of the Senate Finance Committee that the increased taxation secured by the amendments agreed to thus far will add $60,000,000 to the revenue provided by the House bill. This, if correct, would bring the total revenue up to at least $150,000,000, and this is none too much. As we have already pointed out, the yield of the new taxes cannot by any means be devoted solely to increased expenditure caused by the war. On the contrary, with the falling of revenue under the present law, due to interference with business, it is not prudent to place the actual current deficit below $60,000,000. Even if the new bill can be made to yield $150,000,000, not more than $90,000,000 of that can be relied on for war purposes. This is a very modest provision. The estimate of $150,000,000, moreover, is at best a provisional one, and cannot be wholly trusted. We regard it with a good deal of doubt.

But if this amount can be obtained, it will still be some time before it will come in. Meanwhile the balance in the Treasury will be drawn upon. That balance, above the $100,000,000 reserve against outstanding demand notes, usually called the gold reserve, is, as shown by Mr. DINGLEY in the House, not more than $40,000,000 in available funds. This is far too little. Loans of some sort must be authorized. The majority in the Senate Finance Committee is opposed to the issue of bonds—a sound position maintained by unsound arguments and from wrong motives. It is not probable that a majority of the Senate itself would vote for bonds. There remains a temporary loan on Treasury certificates of indebtedness. This is the point on which the differences in the Senate will turn. The silver Democrats and Republicans are disposed to resist all propositions to borrow on interest-bearing notes. The regular Republicans, and probably two or three Democrats, will insist on the payment of interest. The issue is one of business common sense against partisan folly, of honesty against trickery.

The notion of a great and rich nation, engaged from high motives in a war against a weak and exhausted nation, beginning its financial operations by the issue of non-interest-bearing notes is revolting to the self-respect of every American citizen. We may well ask: "Is thy servant a [Spanish] dog that he should do this thing?" For Spain it is a desperate device, compelled by an empty Treasury, vanishing credit, and overburdened taxpayers in open revolt. It has already reduced her securities to one-fourth the value of those of the United States and compelled observers like Sir CHARLES DILKE to rank her, financially, below the wretched kingdom of Greece. As a mere matter of pride, we cannot understand how any Senator with honest American blood in his veins can contemplate without disgust sinking our country to such a level.

In the next place, it must be remembered that such notes would very largely increase the burden of the Treasury in keeping, as it is bound to keep, all demand obligations at par with gold. Not only would the notes themselves add to the volume of these demand obligations, but the issue of them would be a proclamation to the world that we are not ready to meet the expenses of a small war by the use of our own resources, great as these are, or by the use of our now perfect credit in the way that any decent Governments would use it. We should be in the situation of a wealthy and prosperous merchant resorting to the tricks of a penniless speculator to "kite" paper for current expenses. And this would take place at the moment when the Treasury needs strengthening and cannot stand weakening. The scheme is preposterous. We shall not believe until we are compelled to do so that a majority in the Senate can be secured for anything at once so wildly foolish and so monstrously dishonorable.

"SPANISH PRIDE."

"We can say with confidence of this disaster," says the esteemed Señor SAGASTA, speaking of the destruction of the Spanish squadron in Manila, "that nothing has occurred to wound Spanish pride." What can the man possibly mean, and what on earth is Spanish pride? We might as well say that there is nothing about Mr. BAILEY of Texas to wound American pride.

What the Spanish Premier probably had in mind was that the Spanish sailors in Manila fought bravely. With about equal number, and with such ships and guns as their Government gave them, they fought their ships, according to their lights, until every one of their ships was disabled and many hundreds of themselves were killed. Yet, with the ships and guns that were given, they were not able to disable a single American ship or to take a single American life. This is not all or the worst. The overwhelming superiority of the Americans was not in ships or guns. It was in "the men behind the guns." They had been trained to shoot straight, and the Spaniards had been permitted to shoot wild. The Governor of Manila, in the ridiculous proclamation that he issued just before the arrival of the American squadron, described the invaders as "a horde without discipline or instruction." It has since appeared to his entire dissatisfaction that it was the defenders who were without discipline or instruction, and the invaders who upon every ship worked together with the perfection of a complex machine. In other words, the American Navy is a navy. The Spanish Navy is a mob. Is there nothing in that evident fact "to wound Spanish pride"?

Señor SAGASTA himself goes on to point out facts that would wound the pride of any other country than Spain, and to concoct fictions the concoction of which would wound the pride of anybody but a Spaniard. For example, he sets forth that the United States "knew the state of our finances and took advantage of it to attack us, after having assisted the Cuban insurrection with a view of completing our ruin, and with a cut-and-dried plan for declaring war as soon as they considered our exhaustion sufficiently complete." Nobody knows better than Señor SAGASTA that this is all bosh, that nothing would have pleased the United States better than to have Spain restore peace and prosperity to Cuba, and that all the concessions that he made to that end were received with gratification by the President. It was the destruction of the Maine, by what Americans believe to have been an act of Spanish treachery, that aroused public feeling in this country to the pitch of war to make Spain pay for that cowardly act, for which she has already paid in part and for which she will pay in full.

But when he says that Spain has spent $600,000,000 on her colonies within the past twenty-five years in works of defense, he says what would wound any but Spanish pride. Doubtless Spain has spent that money, but she has not received value for one-tenth part of it. The rest has been, as the Premier himself intimates, stolen, and it has been stolen by officers and gentlemen of the Spanish Army and Navy. Is there "nothing to wound Spanish pride" in the general corruption of professional soldiers and sailors?

Spain has starved to death at least one-tenth of the people of Cuba. She is starving into riot the inhabitants of every manufacturing town in the peninsula. She is still endeavoring to borrow money when her credit is so low that her promise to pay $100 with interest is worth in the exchange of the world only $29.

If there is nothing in all these things to wound Spanish pride, what is Spanish pride?

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE DECISION.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has rendered a decision—or an opinion which has the effect of a negative decision—in the case of the Produce Exchange of this city against the trunk line railroads. What the Exchange asked, in substance, was that the commission should declare it to be contrary to the inter-State commerce law for these roads to carry grain and provisions to Philadelphia for 2 cents and to Baltimore for 3 cents less than was charged for the same service over shorter distance to the Port of New York. This the commission declines to do, on grounds that are not very clearly stated. It expresses doubt whether it is contrary to the law for competing roads to disregard distance in fixing rates, or even to give preference to one locality over another, unless such preference is in itself undue and unreasonable. How it reaches the conclusion that the obvious preference against New York and in favor of the other ports is not undue and unreasonable does not very intelligibly appear.

It is intimated, however, that the preference is not real, and that the rates are not maintained, and that after a sufficient time it will be possible to judge better of the actual effect on the trade of the respective ports. This is curious reasoning, and we shall await the full report of the commission with interest to see how far it really enters into the decision and accounts for it.

THE NAVAL STRATEGY BOARD.

Admiral BELKNAP, retired, a few days ago expressed his opinion of our Naval Strategy Board in terms whose meaning could not well be mistaken. He did not make any serious effort to conceal his contempt for the operations of a body of men not celebrated as sea fighters, sitting in the comfortable retirement and reposeful security of the capital and sending out orders to the commanders of our squadrons in different parts of the world. Furthermore, he put a good deal of ginger into his remarks by his reference to the fact that Capt. A. T. MAHAN, author of "The Influence of Sea Power on History," had been ordered home to take his place as a member of that board. Admiral BELKNAP spoke of him as a mere writer of books, and seemed to think that such a person was ill-fitted to give advice to men of action.

Admiral BELKNAP'S remarks were not well considered, either in their general bearing or in their particular application to Capt. MAHAN. If, indeed, it be true that actions speak louder than words, the Naval Strategy Board can already point with pride to the first fruits in performance of its deliberations. The fight at Manila was planned by this board, and planned, too, with a judgment which left the exercise of the highest discretionary powers to Admiral DEWEY. The Secretary of the Navy has made public the order under which the gallant commander acted. He was told simply to proceed to the Philippines, find the Spanish fleet, and smash it. The board's deliberations previous to the issuance of that order must have comprised a pretty comprehensive view of the situation. Its members must have made themselves certain of the force of the Spanish fleet and of the probability that Admiral DEWEY'S ships would be a match for it and the fortifications at Corregidor Island and Cavite. Naval officers are of the opinion that Admiral DEWEY cut the cable to prevent the board from harassing him with petty and detailed orders. It is possible that this is so, but it must be admitted that in the premises the board showed no disposition to indulge in such a method of procedure.

The addition of Capt. MAHAN to this board is something for which the Government should receive not censure, but hearty praise. It may be true that Capt. MAHAN is not brilliant in the position of a commander of a ship. Yet that is not a proof that he lacks skill as a strategist. His writings go to prove that he fully understands all the elements which contribute to success or cause failure in naval operations. He has at his fingers' ends all the great naval campaigns in history. It has been accepted that the best way of judging of the future is by the past, and Capt. MAHAN himself has shown conclusively that, while the superficial conditions surrounding steam operations differ from those attached to manoeuvres under sail, the fundamental principles on which naval battles are fought and won—or lost—are unchanged. If acquaintance with all that has been done and with the why and wherefore is of any value in making plans for what must be done, then Capt. MAHAN should prove to be the right man in the right place. And even Admiral BELKNAP can hardly find fault with one law laid down by this writer of books—to find your enemy and hit him hard and often.

BAILEY AND DEWEY.

Like most men with fixed ideas Mr. BAILEY of Texas neither knows nor cares what impression his performances make upon the impartial observer. But one would suppose that his Democratic colleagues might consent to take enough cognizance of public opinion to consider the effect upon it of Mr. BAILEY'S performances and not to allow Mr. BAILEY to figure as the Democratic leader of the House. As a sporadic individual and irresponsible freak Mr. BAILEY might be only amusing. As a "leader" he is saddening not only all rational Democrats, but all persons who desire that there should be an opposition formidable enough to make the Republican majority show some circumspection.

For the past few weeks Mr. BAILEY'S mind has been much troubled about "precedents." Lest dangerous precedents should be set of which posterity might take advantage, he has found it his duty to cripple the Government in every financial or military measure calculated to promote the efficient prosecution of the war. With singular taste and tact, he made the bill allowing the President to promote Commodore DEWEY to be a Rear Admiral the occasion of some talk about precedents. He did not actually oppose the bill, but said, solemnly, that it was not to be construed as a precedent.

All Americans except Mr. BAILEY of Texas think that when a naval officer does for the country what Commodore DEWEY did there need be no trouble about the "precedent." If Commodore DEWEY were an Englishman he would now be in possession of a peerage and an estate. One grade of advance in his profession is all that his grateful country offers him. But that will make him, when he is at sea, entitled to $1,000 a year more than Mr. BAILEY receives for public services so immeasurably more important than clearing the Pacific Ocean of Spanish men-of-war, and opening it throughout to American merchantmen. But that is not the worst of it. By destroying the Spanish fleet Commodore DEWEY becomes entitled to $9,000 in prize money, which in Gainesville, Texas, may be considered a large sum. The Spartan BAILEY is revolted by such prodigality.

On a calm consideration of the recent performances of Mr. BAILEY the Democrats in Congress owe it to themselves to decide whether they will continue to follow Mr. BAILEY or whether they will "unload" him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—China's course in ordering the Monocacy away from Shanghai may have been justifiable and even inevitable under international laws as to the duties of a neutral nation toward those at war, but it is action that will cause something very much like consternation among the naval authorities at Washington, and, as for the officers and crew of the noble vessel, their situation is one of really frightful difficulty. Thirty-five years ago the Monocacy could get out of a harbor where she wasn't wanted—if those on board of her wanted to go—with as haughty a grace as anything of her size afloat, but she has been industriously growing older since those days, and the prospect of facing the attack of waves larger than those raised by the passing of a harbor tug is enough to make everybody on the old ship turn pale. When the Monocacy first went to the Asiatic station she thought nothing of an occasional trip over to Japan, or from one end of the China coast to the other, and she made such journeys whenever occasion for them arose. Then her officers noticed ominous symptoms developing in her hull and machinery, and they hinted to the Navy Department that perhaps it would be judicious to keep her near the shore, and preferably in smooth water. The hint was taken, and for a long time the Monocacy's active service consisted of an occasional run up the Yang-tse-Kiang to impress the Chinamen of the interior with the power of the United States and so make life pleasanter for our missionaries thereabouts. There is a rumor that the old side-wheeler was called "the White Devil" by the remoter natives, and that they had a great respect for her converted smooth-bores and her pair of machine guns. Be this as it may, the Monocacy has of late years remained carefully at anchor in the Wusung at Shanghai, and when an important landsman in the department at Washington suggested a while ago that she should come home, he was instantly hushed up by the whispered information that the only home awaiting this particular vessel was a convenient beach. And China has ordered her away! It will be a terrible moment when she starts, and, if her commander isn't much braver than even the conqueror of Manila, his face will be very long when he hoists his anchor.

—Readers of the two papers that contend for leadership in sensationalism must be in considerable doubt these days whether the war to which the rivals devote so much space and energy is between the United States and Spain or between the papers in question. Each of them screams daily that the other is a stealer, not a collector, of news, and as each gives up about the same number of columns to affidavits and similar evidence in support of its contention, the disinterested observer may well conclude that burglarious honors are about even. This controversy is most unedifying, and we doubt if it interests the public in the slightest degree. Considering the large amount of enterprise which these papers display, and the obvious fact that not infrequently they obtain really valuable information, it is certainly a pity that they insist on strewing fiction all through these facts, and continually exalt the getting of news over the news itself, however important the latter may be.

—All the Connecticut papers are much disturbed over certain revelations just made by the State Board of Health. That body has been investigating the death, birth, and marriage rates with reference to the light they may cast on the State's future population, and the figures do indicate, it must be confessed, that the Yankee race gives signs of dying out. Last year 8,791 children of native parents were born in Connecticut, and 8,286 were of foreign-born parentage. This was a slight advantage won by the old stock, but the table of deaths did much more than take it all away. Of the American-born citizens 11,225 passed away, while those of foreign nativity who did the same thing numbered only 3,487. And not only is the percentage of births larger among the foreign element, but in some counties the births are actually larger in number than among the inhabitants of purely American stock. The records show, besides, 702 births of American mothers and foreign fathers, 1,712 of American fathers and foreign mothers, and 693 of parents of differing foreign nationality. As a grand average of the total births of the State only 41.2 per cent. were of native parents; of the remainder 58 were of parents one or both of whom were foreigners, and of 140 births, or 0.8 per cent., the nationality was not stated. As to the cause of these conditions it is said that the ever-increasing difficulty of maintaining the standard of living to which young Americans are accustomed is operating as a bar to marriage, since thousands of young men are finding it impossible to make a home for themselves. On the other hand, among the foreign born conditions here are so superior to those in the old country that marriage follows as a matter of course, and there is no difficulty in providing a home for as many children as make their appearance. The discouraging conclusion is reached that not only is cheap foreign labor supplanting American-born workmen in the factories of New England, but it is also operating to wipe the native stock out of existence as a separate race. But are the people of Connecticut quite sure that this will be a calamity?

PERSONAL.

—Discussing the destruction of the Maine with a Cleveland Leader reporter this week, THEODORE E. BURTON, who represents in Congress the Twenty-first Ohio District, said that from conversations with two officers who were on the battleship when she blew up he had formed the following theory of the disaster and was firmly convinced of its truth: "The Spanish authorities at Havana intentionally placed the Maine over a mine, not with the intention of destroying her while the two nations were at peace, but as a measure of precaution against an outbreak of hostilities, and with a view to wrecking the ship if she fired on the city. Afterward, some subordinate officer who had access to the mine keyboard and who was probably a survivor of the Weyler régime, being intensely bitter against the United States, and not less bitter toward the Blanco administration, did the fatal work." Mr. BURTON acquits the responsible Spanish officers of any direct part in the crime, if for no other reason than that they all knew such an act would excite universal condemnation, make the liberation of Cuba inevitable, and peril the existence of Spain. The force of the explosion, he thinks, proves that the mine was a stationary one. That the Spaniards would have justified themselves in anchoring the Maine over a mine, Mr. BURTON has no doubt. There is, he says, no rule of international law by which the warship of one nation can be ordered from the harbor of another nation, no matter how strained the relations of the two may be, provided hostilities have not been declared. "If at the time of the Venezuela episode," continued the Congressman, "there had been any English vessels in New York Bay, their commanders might have said, if invited to leave, 'We belong to a nation at peace with the United States,' and thus they could have staid until after a formal declaration was made, and shelled the city. Precisely this course was pursued by the French at Fuh-Chow, in China, in 1884. Their fleet was anchored in the harbor; they waited in an advantageous position, and later commenced hostilities, destroying the Chinese fleet and an arsenal on shore. The Spaniards suspected us of a similar design."

—Secretary LONG'S dispatch to Admiral DEWEY was, indeed, a model of brevity and directness, and it was not less admirable for what it left out than for what it contained, but why, in the name of Harvard culture and our Saxon ancestors, did the Secretary twice use the word "commence" instead of its exact synonym, "begin"? The first phrase was "War has commenced," and the third "Commence operations at once," and in both cases the Latin verb jarred on every ear that is delicate as well as patriotic. Words are not necessarily better because they are short, and Latin words are often preferable to the Anglo-Saxon ones that come nearest to them in meaning, but between the merits of "begin" and "commence" there is no sort of doubt whatever.

—As long ago as 1892, Gen. POLAVIEJA, then Captain General of Cuba, wrote in an official report to Madrid that the Cubans would never be content under Spanish rule, and that the only wise policy was to "chasten them till they die or submit." This report disposes entirely of the myth that nine-tenths of the Cubans have no sympathy with separation. The General says that neither the peace of Zanjon in 1878, nor the conciliatory policy that followed the second separatist war, lessened the designs of the enemies of Spain. "Enemies of Spain" is the cant phrase by which Cuban Nationalists are described. "This peace was followed," says Gen. POLAVIEJA, "by a conspiracy which still flourishes. There is no prospect of its ever ending, because the Separatist tendency is ingrained in practically every home-born Cuban, including the sons of Spanish immigrants. The latter, in fact, hate Spain as cordially as the oldest families of the country. They are conquered, but are still discontented. They are longing for the independence of the island that Spain discovered, conquered, and colonized. They are continually attacking Spanish rule, taking advantage of the democratic laws on freedom of the press, and of meeting. They act with their proverbial cuteness sharpened by political passion. Whatever people may say who only know Cuba superficially, their object is to conquer their independence. The Cubans wage a merciless war against us in their books, in their papers, their schools, their meetings, their families. The anti-Spanish conspiracy is kept going by agitators who have a large following everywhere, but particularly in the wild and thinly populated Province of Santiago de Cuba. The colored race prevails in this province, and we have allowed our enemies to gain their sympathies. The conspiracy is supported by a large number of Cuban refugees in the United States, San Domingo, Haiti, and Jamaica, who from time to time succeed in landing filibustering expeditions." What American ever said more than that?

MISS RUSSELL'S MATINEE.

"The Scenario," by Ethel Watts Mumford, Acted at the Empire Theatre.

The play which Miss Annie Russell put forward at her matinée in the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon, in presence of a very large and distinguished audience, was well intentioned and carefully made. "The Scenario" was its curious and unattractive title, and an excuse for this was discovered in a novel, well-wrought scene in Act III. The piece was written by Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford, a young artist of varied talents, who has a large number of admiring friends, and who, in writing it, has given a new proof of her smartness and versatility. The first scene, in Mexico, represents, boldly and directly, the killing of a drunken Mexican gambler and horse thief by his young American wife, and her flight, with his "pal" and his money. The second act represents, after a supposed lapse of years, the social and artistic triumph in Paris of the murderess, who has become a famous actress, and is about to marry a certain Marcel, called "the Prince," whom she seems to love as fondly as she can love any one. Margaret is an erratic creature.

Her only two troubles now are the importunity of Antonio, her former lover and her dead husband's "pal," who, in conventional evening dress, is still a dirty rascal, and a malady which causes fainting spells. But, stay—a shabby Mexican is dogging her steps with the scenario, or outline of a play, which he intends to read to her. This he does in the scène à faire of Act III., which has thus far been slowly "led up to." He is the father of the man she killed, he knows all the details of her crime, and he intends, after having some Mexican fun with her, (by the terrorizing process,) to kill her. His pretended "scenario" is merely a cruel narration of the incidents of the crime. He is foiled in his revenge, however, for Margaret dies of heart disease before he has prepared himself to blow out her brains.

Mr. Mackay was more effective in this rôle of the old Mexican than he has been in any character since the old days of "The Two Orphans." It is all in one key, and his manner suits it well. Mr. Thompson portrayed, with his usual graphic skill and extraordinary zeal, the sottishness, fierceness, and low cunning of the gentleman who was killed.

As for Miss Russell, after she had passed the trying scene of dancing and gay deviltry in Act I., her facility was remarkable. It cannot be said that she was ever at fault. The moderation and artistic proportion of her treatment of the long scene of confession to her princely and complacent lover indicated that she might do well in the human, powerful, and deeply moving rôle of Denise in the familiar play by Dumas fils. She was equally expert and graphic in the "scenario" scene. Of course everybody will say she is not physically suited to the rôle. That is a patent fact. It is one of the things so easy to say that make the sum of polite chatter at tea tables.

As a matter of fact, the play itself has very little body and no soul. If she sticks to playwriting, Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford will presently learn that many of the gaucheries and crudities of contemporary playwrights are caused by their efforts to touch the hearts of people, to thrill them, to make them cry, or to make them laugh. It is as easy to write a smooth, coherent story in the form of a play that lacks humor, sympathy, great emotional force, everything that makes a play worth acting and worth seeing, as it is to write the ordinary novel of commerce; and about as profitable.

Valo Hernandez	F. F. Mackay
Henriques	W. H. Thompson
Antonio	Vincent Serrano
Marcel Latour Mauban	Walter Hale
Monsieur Godet	Albert E. Sterner
The Author	C. S. Cushman
A Mexican	Burr McIntosh
Margaret	Annie Russell
Elize	Frances Duff
The Ingenue	Rose Le Moine

NUGGETS.

Keep Up a Steady Fire.

"What do you understand is meant by Spanish magazine guns?"

"Typewriters."—Chicago Post.

Turned from the Door.

Turnkey—A reporter wishes to interview you. Will you see him?

Prisoner—No, indeed; tell him I am not at home.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Limited.

Dimpleton—Do you know, old man, I don't spend so much money now as I did before I was married.

Von Blumer—How's that?

"Well, I don't have it to spend."—Brooklyn Life.

Truthful for Once.

"Can't you send any encouraging news whatever to the public?" inquired one Spanish official.

"Yes," replied the other, after some thought. "You can tell them that Cuba will be pacified sure enough in a very short time."—Washington Star.

HOLDIN' TO A LINE.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Oh, these here days o' sweetness what comes afore the Spring,
When the trees has started sproutin' an' the robins take the wing;
When a balmy soothin' sadness seems to permeate the air,
An' the world is full of gladness an' yer free from doubt an' care,

Then a kinder lazy feelin' seems to take yer by the hand
An' she leads yer through the medders, like they was the Promised Land;
An' she takes yer to the river, an' she leaves yer standin' there,
A breathin' in the sweetness of the fresh and springy air.

When a yearnin' and a longin' fer to fish'll take yer soul,
An' yer'll cut a likely saplin' fer to make a fishin' pole;
An' yer'll finger in yer pockets till yer'll find a hunk of twine,
An' yer'll tie it to the saplin' fer to be yer fishin' line.

An' yer'll amble in yer waistcoat in a meditatin' way,
Till yer find that lucky fish hook what yer bought the other day;
An' yer'll bait her an' yer'll tie her good an' fast onto that line,
An' yer'll settle down fer business an' a good old lazy time.

An' it really ain't no diff'rence whether fish are bitin' fast,
Though yer livin' in the present, but yer thinkin' of the past;
An' yer mem'ry is retrospectin' with a thrillin' kind of joy,
An' yer ain't got time fer trouble, for yer feelin' like a boy.

An' yer'll sit there jest a dozin' an' a dreamin' care away,
Till yer see the sun a droppin' an' it's most the close of day;
An' yer'll realize quite sudden that yer wasted lots of time,
But that don't make no diff'rence when yer holdin' to a line.

BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING

Will Consider the Fitness of Nominees for Election or Appointment to Judicial Office.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE.

Association to Hold a Special Meeting Prior to the November Election and Take Any Necessary Action—May Frame a Practice Act.

The Bar Association of the City of New York met last night and heard a report from a committee appointed to inquire whether any, and, if so, what, measures are expedient to be adopted to enable the association to exercise greater influence upon nominations for judicial offices in the City of New York. The report was read by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the committee, the other members being Everett P. Wheeler, William B. Hornblower, Henry W. Taft, and Elihu Root.

The committee stated that in its opinion By-Law XVII. of the association, adopted in 1881, providing for a Committee on Judicial Nominations, affords as effective a means as could be devised for the exercise of the influence of the association in the matter. Under that by-law it is declared to be the duty of the Committee on Judicial Nominations to consider the fitness, not only of candidates nominated, but of candidates proposed to be nominated by political parties, or otherwise, for election or appointment to judicial office, and it is also declared to be its duty "to confer on that subject with other organizations, or with nominating conventions."

The committee further reported that it is informed that "for a few years after the adoption of this by-law the Committee on Judicial Nominations from year to year took affirmative steps, and not always unsuccessful ones, to secure the nomination of competent persons for judicial offices, but it appears that in recent years the by-law in question has been construed as if it were discretionary with the Committee on Judicial Nominations whether to take any such steps or not, and that the policy of the Committee on Judicial Nominations has been to take no action in regard to nominations by political parties until after they were made, and not then unless the candidates nominated appeared to be manifestly unfit for judicial office."

The Committee's Conclusions.

The committee regarded this construction of the by-law as at variance with its plain terms, and one which defeats the very object of the appointment of a Committee on Judicial Nominations. The conclusions of the committee were, in part, as follows:

> We believe, therefore, that in the due discharge of its functions the proper course for the Committee on Judicial Nominations is to make such overtures as may lead to a submission to it of the names of candidates under consideration by the leading political organizations, and if such overtures be in any case successful, to express in each case its opinion as to the fitness or unfitness of the candidate, and its intention to report accordingly to the association after the nominations are made.
>
> In any event, we are of the opinion that the Committee on Judicial Nominations should annually, and as soon as possible after the making of judicial nominations, report to the association its opinion as to the fitness or unfitness of each nominee.
>
> If we were to contemplate the contingency of an absolute refusal of the political parties to confer with the Committee on Judicial Nominations, and the extreme case of the committee's being obliged to report from year to year that no candidates of each party were qualified for judicial office, according to the high standard which ought to be set by the committee, we should still believe that their labors would not be in vain.
>
> If such an unfortunate state of affairs should exist, the mere annual recording of the fact under the sanction of this association would, in our judgment, be something done toward altering it.
>
> It will be observed that the course suggested is free from objection on the score of involving the association in partisan politics. It is not contemplated that the Committee on Judicial Nominations, or that this association, should at any time indicate a preference between the candidates of one party and the candidates of the other, but merely that a standard should be set by which it may be determined, and the public may be advised whether any or all of the candidates nominated by either or both of the political parties are competent to fill the office for which they are nominated.

Resolution Adopted.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

> Resolved, That the Committee on Judicial Nominations be requested to take action under By-Law XVII. in season to enable the association at a special meeting to take such action in respect to candidates for election to judicial office in the County of New York in November, 1898, as may be timely and as the association may deem necessary and proper.

The report was accepted, and after a short speech by Everett P. Wheeler in its support, the resolution was adopted.

On motion of William J. Curtis, the following resolution was adopted:

> Resolved, That a committee of five, of which the President shall ex officio be a member, be appointed to inquire into the practicability of framing a Practice act to take the place of the present Code of Civil Procedure, to the end of simplifying the practice of the law, and that the committee be requested, in the course of the discharge of its duties, to communicate with the Judges, other bar associations, or members of the bar, throughout the State, with a view of reaching the most satisfactory conclusion.

The following named persons were elected to membership in the association: George B. Boyd, Charles H. Murray, John S. Woodruff, Gifford Wilkinson, Nathan Ottinger, Gerard Hull Gray, August Zinsser, Jr., Louis James Phelps, Frederick S. Duncan, Jordan J. Rollins, Sheldon Hopkins, Philip A. Rollins, J. Cuthbert Palmer, Alfred F. Seligsberg, Philip B. Adams, Daniel J. Coughlan, Alexander Taylor Mason, John Nicolson, Jr., Henry Benson Adriance, George Tod, Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., and Louis B. Hasbrouck.

GOOD-WILL OF THE ENGLISH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the very friendly feeling shown by the people of Great Britain toward this country in its present war against Spanish tyranny and inhumanity, I give below an extract from a letter received from a gentleman very high in the counsels of a neighboring Government. Its tone is so friendly and its advice so sound that I commend it to the perusal of your readers:

"I must offer you my congratulations on the splendid success which has attended the operations of the American fleet in the Far East. It does read like one of the old-time accounts of British naval fights. You must not get too much stuck on yourselves, however.

"You will no doubt now prepare by getting a really good modern navy created, and then you should coalesce with the mother country to keep the peace of the world, to promote the elevation of the myriads who are yet in blackest night, and to hasten the golden era of universal peace and good-will and brotherly love. Will your jingoes let you do it?" W.

New York, May 10, 1898.

JUSTICE BROWN ON ANNEXATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the recent victory in the Philippine Islands and our prospective victory in Cuba, it may be interesting to note a statement made by the Supreme Court of the United States through Mr. Justice Brown in a case decided the latter part of February, 1898, viz: Holden vs. Hardy, where Mr. Justice Brown states as follows:

"In the future growth of the Nation, as heretofore, it is not impossible that Congress may see fit to annex territories whose jurisprudence is that of the civil law. One of the considerations moving to such annexation might be the very fact that the territory so annexed should enter the Union with its traditions, laws, and systems of administration unchanged. It would be a narrow construction of the Constitution to require them to abandon these, or to substitute for a system which represented the growth of generations of inhabitants, a jurisprudence with which they had had no previous acquaintance or sympathy."

These words sound almost prophetic.

EDWARD LYMAN SHORE.

New York, May 10, 1898.

SLAUGHTER IN MILAN

Troops Use Explosive Bullets and Continue to Shoot Down the People by Hundreds.

REBELS SAID TO BE BESIEGING THE CITY.

Italian Ministers Decide to Hold On, Although the Government is Considered Weak.

MONKS ASSIST THE UPRISING

A Socialist Deputy Says a Republic Like Switzerland Is Desired by the People.

LONDON, May 11.—The Daily News publishes a dispatch from a point beyond the Italian frontier confirming the censorized telegram from its Milan correspondent as to the fighting at Milan.

According to this communication between 100 and 200 were killed on Saturday, more on Sunday, and still more yesterday (Monday.) Hundreds are wounded and dying, the new bullet used by the troops having the effect of explosive balls.

The Milan correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing Tuesday night, says:

"I am unable at this moment to send you more than a few words. Fresh and more rigid measures have been adopted in the censorship of telegrams.

"The forced silence is most ominous. Any official accounts of the restoration of order must be received with all reserve. The rebels are besieging Milan."

The Rome correspondent of The Times says:

"It is believed that matters are steadily growing worse. The Government is clearly unequal to the difficulties of the situation, and great anxiety prevails in political circles."

The Rome correspondent of The Daily News, in the course of a dispatch, a large portion of which was evidently suppressed by the censor, says:

"The problem is much wider and more deeply rooted than the question whether the Cabinet is to remain or fall, or whether this or that party is blamable. The responsibility must be laid on the system, which, for a quarter of a century, has ground down the country. The attack is an attack upon the unity of Italy.

"Two Cabinet Councils were held to-day, and the Ministers were unanimous in the resolution to stick to their posts and continue the policy of repression at all cost. Perfect calm prevails here, but the patrols of troops continue, and all gunsmiths' and cutlers' shops are closed by special order."

ITALIANS GO HOME TO FIGHT.

Cheers for the Revolution in Switzerland—Parade of 1,000 Italians at Lausanne.

LONDON, May 10.—It is gradually dawning on people that the disturbances in Italy are the outcome of a well-organized attempt at revolution. This is indicated by advices which have been received from various parts of the peninsula. The police have seized documents proving this conclusively, but it appears the movement broke out prematurely.

Advices from Berne say the news of the uprising in Milan has greatly excited the Italian workmen, who abound in Switzerland.

At Lausanne this morning 1,000 Italian workmen paraded the streets, carrying a red flag draped with crape at the head of the procession, singing the "Marseillaise" and cheering for the revolution.

The outbreak at Milan appears to have been fully organized. One of the leaders in Lausanne exhibited a telegram announcing, "The revolution is triumphant in Turin. The city has been burned."

The men who took part in the demonstration appear to have plenty of money.

Many Italians have started for the north of Italy, in response to a circular bearing the words:

"To the frontier! Let us start for Italy!"

LUGANO, Switzerland, May 10.—The workmen of Creva, near Luino, Italy, numbering several thousands, struck work today, and a fight occurred with the customs officers. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, who were attacked by brigands outside of Rome, a couple of years ago, were driving to-day through Luino, when they found themselves between the rioters and the customs officers as the latter fired a volley. The Duke and Duchess were not hurt, but a dozen of the rioters fell. The Ducal party returned to Lugano at a gallop.

The Italian Socialist Deputy Rondani has arrived here from Bellinzona. He declares the Italian revolutionists desire to found a federated republic, like the Swiss Republic.

The riotous demonstrations at Luino began on Sunday. The mob leaders demanded a reduction in the price of bread, which the local authorities conceded. To-day the rioters attacked the carabineers in their barracks and also attacked the prison. The police fired on the mob, killing several persons and wounding a number of others.

MARTIAL LAW PREVAILS.

Naples, Florence, Leghorn, Pisa, Spezzia, Messina, and Milan Are in a State of Siege.

ROME, May 10.—The Premier, the Marquis di Rudini, has sent a circular to the authorities of Milan, Naples, and other affected districts, and to the commanders of the army corps, declaring that, though the agitation may be spreading, it is less intense; also pointing out that the tranquillity of Piedmont, Sicily, and Sardinia is a factor of the highest importance "in discouraging the agitators of disorders, and in encouraging those who are wishing to maintain the integrity of the Fatherland."

Continuing, the Premier urges the officials not to harbor exaggerated fears, and to avoid constant demands for troops, as, if the whole army was needed, it would put the country in a state of war. The Premier added:

"Though the senseless agitations show the existence of unreasoning, aimless masses, yet the country's institutions are not imperiled, and will emerge triumphantly through the grievous trials, in the midst of which the Fatherland is now passing."

In conclusion, the Premier says all civil and military functionaries must "employ inflexible rigor in promptly repressing disorder."

Martial law has been proclaimed in the Province of Naples.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in the Province of Florence, and at Livorno, (Leghorn,) Pisa, Sinea, Massa, and Grosseto, and also in the town of Spezzia, the naval port of Spezzia being excepted from the decree.

At Messina a crowd of women and children proceeded to the Town Hall, demanding food. They were dispersed by the police, and the crowd then began breaking street lamps and [illegible] start. The proprietor shot one of the rioters with a gun, which increased the disturbance. Troops are now occupying the town.

Monks With the Rioters.

Advices received from Milan to-day give details of the arrest of 250 rioters in a monastery there. It appears that the students from Pavia, who joined in the disturbances, intrenched themselves in the Capuchin Monastery, and, while a detachment of troops was passing, the students fired upon the soldiers. The military authorities then sent two field guns to the scene, opened fire on the monastery, made a breach in its walls, and entered the building, but the students escaped. All the monks were arrested, and they will be imprisoned previously to being distributed among the other monasteries of the order. For the present the monks will be held at the disposal of the military authorities.

A Catholic newspaper of Milan was confiscated this morning. The town, however, is resuming its normal condition.

The rioting at Naples yesterday was widespread. It was started by big bands of students, armed with sticks and revolvers, who operated in various quarters. They were soon joined by others, and stone-throwing became general. The police frequently charged and dispersed the rioters, who, however, re-formed and overturned horse cars, with which they attempted to build barricades in several streets. But they were unable to withstand the charges of the cavalry.

The rioters made several attacks upon soldiers, using stones, and revolvers, and the troops fired, killing or wounding a number of the rioters. The latter also felled a number of trees and electric light poles in the streets and burned several guard-houses.

Disturbances are also reported from various points in the Province of Naples.

Gen. Malmacahi, the Military Commandant of Naples, has been appointed Royal Commissioner, with full power to restore order.

WANT PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Italian Cabinet Decides to Recommend It to the King.

ROME, May 10.—The Italian Cabinet has decided to recommend to King Humbert that Parliament be prorogued.

Gen. Bava-Beccaris telegraphed the Marquis di Rudini, the Premier, this evening from Milan that the factory hands had resumed work and that the day had passed without special incident.

The Opinione says that Parliament will be prorogued for two or three weeks, to enable a complete investigation into the causes of the recent events to be made.

DUKE OF ST. ALBANS DEAD.

Hereditary Grand Falconer of England and Captain of Her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard.

LONDON, May 10.—William A. Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, Tenth Duke of St. Albans, Hereditary Grand Falconer of England, and Captain of her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, is dead. He was born in 1840.

William Amelius Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, Earl of Burford, became the tenth Duke of St. Albans on the death of his father in 1849. He was born April 15, 1840. Among his honorary offices were that of Hereditary Grand Falconer of England and Hereditary Registrar of the Court of Chancery. He was also Honorary Colonel of the Robin Hood Rifle Volunteers.

He was twice married, his first wife, Sibyl Mary Grey, eldest daughter of Lieut. Gen. Charles Grey, died in 1871, four years after her marriage. His second wife was Grace Bernal Osborne. Three children by his first wife and four by his second survive him.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER ENGAGED

To Wed Jean, Daughter of Charles Henry Wilson, M. P., of West Hull, the Shipowner.

LONDON, May 10.—The engagement is announced of William Angus Drogo Montagu, ninth Duke of Manchester, to Joan, daughter of Mr. Charles Henry Wilson, member of Parliament for West Hull, the well-known shipowner.

The Duke of Manchester is twenty-one years of age; his mother, before she married the eighth Duke, in 1876, was Consuelo, daughter of Don Antonio Yznaga del Valle, some time of this city, Ravenswood, and of Cuba, where he owned extensive estates. It was for her that the present Duchess of Marlborough was named, Consuelo Vanderbilt. The young Duke since the death of his father, in 1892, has been constantly with his mother, and for the last three seasons they have entertained lavishly at the Duke's town house in Hyde Park West, London, and at Brampton House, Huntington. The Duke, from time to time, has been reported to be engaged to almost every eligible heiress to whom he has shown any attention in society, and to some who were neither heiresses nor in society. Last Summer, when Miss Ethel Barrymore and William Gillette, who were playing in "Secret Service" in London, were invited to visit the Duchess, the engagement of her son to the young American actress was at once rumored.

For three generations the Wilsons of West Hull have been foremost in the world among shipowners. In the old days they laid the foundations to their magnificent fortunes in the clipper trade. Now they not only own the Wilson Line, but have built steamers in their yards in Hull and lease them to other companies. Their affairs have recently become united with those of two other great shipowning concerns, the Leyland estate and Sir Christopher Furness, who was lately defeated by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford for a seat in Parliament from York. Charles H. Wilson, M. P., has a town house in Mayfair and an extensive country estate near Scarborough and not far from the notorious Tranby Croft. Miss Wilson is a close friend of the Duchess of Manchester, and their intimacy had already started rumors in London of a probable engagement between the Duke and the wealthy shipowner's daughter.

WEBSTER-EVANS WEDDING.

A Son of Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General.

LONDON, May 10.—Arthur H. Webster, son of the Attorney General, Sir Richard Webster, was married this afternoon, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to Gladys, daughter of Sir Francis Henry Evans, member of Parliament for Southampton and Chairman of the Union Steamship Company, whose wife is a daughter of ex-Attorney General Stevens of New York.

RIOTS AT SHASI, CHINA.

The Custom House and Several Foreign Buildings Burned.

SHANGHAI, May 10.—There were serious riots yesterday evening at Shasi, in the Province of Hupei. The Custom House and several foreign buildings were burned.

MODUS VIVENDI FOR KOREA.

Russia and Japan Both Recognize Its Independence.

TOKIO, May 10.—It is announced in the Government Gazette to-day that the Russian and Japanese Governments have agreed upon a modus vivendi regarding Korea. On the 25th of April the representatives of the two Governments at Tokio signed a protocol, the text of which, as published in The Gazette to-day, is as follows:

(1) Russia and Japan definitely recognize the soveignty and entire independence of Korea, and mutually engage to refrain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of that country.

(2) Desiring to avoid every possible cause of misunderstanding in the future, Russia and Japan mutually engage, in case Korea should apply to either of them for assistance or advice, not to take any measures in the nomination of military instructors or financial advisers without having previously come to a mutual agreement in the matter.

(3) In view of the large development of Japanese commercial and industrial enterprises in Korea, as well as the considerable number of Japanese subjects resident in that country, the Russian Government will not impede the development of commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea.

PRINCESS LOUISE LOCKED UP.

Placed in a Private Asylum While Her Father Agrees to Settle Her Enormous Debts.

LONDON, May 11.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was conveyed to a private asylum last night (Monday.) The Princess had clandestinely passed the last few weeks with Lieut. von Mattachich-Keglinch, her lover, at his castle near Agram, Croatia. In the meantime her debts grew to millions of florins, and bills bearing the alleged forged signature of the Archduchess Stephanie came into circulation.

Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha had the Lieutenant arrested, the suspicion prevailing that he forged the bills without the knowledge of the Princess. The latter has been placed under guardians, and King Leopold, her father, is prepared to pay her debts and to arrange the matter of the forged bills.

QUEEN'S THIRD DRAWING ROOM.

Mrs. Hay Presents Miss Alice Hay, Miss Fairchild, and Others.

LONDON, May 10.—The third drawing room of the season was held to-day at Buckingham Palace by Queen Victoria. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Beatrice and Princess Henry of Prussia. There was a large attendance, including the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay and Mrs. Hay, and Mrs. J. R. Carter, wife of the Second Secretary of the United States Embassy.

Mrs. Hay presented Miss Alice Hay and Miss Fairchild of Wisconsin in the diplomatic circle, and in the general circle Mrs. Hay presented Mrs. and Miss Thorndyke of Boston, and the Misses Cheney of New York.

American Bishop Honored Abroad.

LONDON, May 10.—The Most Rev. J. S. Perry, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Iowa, has been gazetted Chaplain of the Grand Priory of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.

Teutonic Passes Two Icebergs.

QUEENSTOWN, May 11.—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, from New York for Liverpool, which arrived here at 1:15 A. M. to-day, reports having passed two large icebergs last Friday.

Mr. Gladstone No Worse.

HAWARDEN, May 10.—Mr. Gladstone's condition to-day is satisfactory, considering the circumstances.

LAST DAY OF ENROLLMENT.

Estimated that the Total in the City for the Day Did Not Exceed 35,000.

No returns were made to the Bureau of Elections last night as to the result of the day's enrollment. It was the supplementary day under the new primary law, and the last upon which voters could qualify by declaration of party affiliation for participation in the primaries to be held June 7. Polling places were open in every election district in the city from 7 A. M. yesterday until 10 P. M. They were each in charge of four Election Inspectors. Inquiry at several of the down-town places showed that the enrollment was generally light, and it was estimated that the total for the day in the city would not exceed 35,000.

There was considerable activity at the headquarters of the anti-Platt Republicans in the St. James Building early last evening, but the Tammany Hall and Organization Republican headquarters were both closed. Theodore F. Ruhle, who was in charge at the St. James Building quarters, said he had been busy all day obtaining transfers for men who had changed their residence since last election, and explaining the provisions of the new law.

The total registration for the last election was 567,608, and it was expected that under the new law at least half that number would enroll before the primaries. Despite the efforts of the independents to get out their full strength, it is likely that the result of the enrollment will show little, if any, in excess of 220,000.

According to the figures given out by the Bureau of Elections on May 1, after the regular time for enrollment had expired, 164,376 had enrolled, 84,269 from Manhattan, 57,249 from Brooklyn, 9,129 from Bronx, 8,729 from Queens, and 5,000 from Richmond.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Madison Square Garden Company yesterday the Directors were re-elected.

Another meeting of the Directors of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, Limited, was held at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday and a resolution was passed authorizing the sale and transfer of the Tremont Theatre property to the Tremont Theatre Amusement Company.

The Professional Woman's League has taken charge of the box office of the Lyric Theatre, and the members of the league will alternate in the selling of the tickets for their minstrel performance to-morrow. Miss Elita Proctor Otis will be in charge of the box office to-day.

Reginald De Koven, who was to have sailed yesterday with Harry B. Smith for Europe to attend to some details relative to the production of "The Fencing Master" and other operas abroad, was at the last moment prevented from taking his departure, but hopes to leave either next Saturday or Tuesday.

The League of Elect Surds, which is made up of deaf people, attended last night the performance of "The Man-o'-War's Man" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. To make the occasion more interesting, Managers Rosenquest & Brennan have offered a prize to the member of the league who will write the best story describing the play.

J. Howard McGee, more familiarly known in the theatrical profession as Jack Howard, who traveled all during the past season as Treasurer of the "My Friend from India" company, contracted a severe cold last week, which subsequently developed into pneumonia. His condition became very alarming, and he was taken to the New York Hospital yesterday morning.

Messrs. Lederer and McClellan of the Casino had hoped to secure Sousa and his band to follow "The Lady Slavey" next week, but they found it impossible, owing to other contracts Mr. Sousa had made. As a result the theatre will be closed next week and remain so until the time set for the production of the new Summer review, which will be early in July.

Ever since Frank Murtha lost control of the Murray Hill Theatre, last December, the Goelet estate has received many offers for the lease of the theatre. Henry V. Donnelly, who has had the idea of placing another stock company in the theatre, notwithstanding McKee Rankin's failure, has practically closed a deal for the lease and proposes to organize a competent stock company.

The dissolution of the old minstrel firm of Primrose & West on the 1st of this month has brought into partnership two of the foremost members of the minstrel stage, George Primrose and "Lew" Dockstader, who have signed a partnership agreement for five years. Mr. Dockstader recently made a contract to appear in London this season, but has succeeding in canceling the engagement by promising that the entire company, under the Dockstader & Primrose management, would appear in London next season. The new company will open their season in Utica early in August.

Trouble in a Chicago Theatre.

CHICAGO, May 10.—There was practically a new cast at the Great Northern Theatre last night, and stirring times preceded the performance of "The Snowball." There are two stories of the affair. One is that the David Henderson Stock Company, with two or three exceptions, demanded a week's salary in advance, and was discharged instanter. The other is that the company demanded back salaries paid in full, and, not getting them, quit.

Whichever story is correct, the fact remains that Stage Manager Walter Clarke Bellows, the leading man, Robert Drouet, and Frederick Perry, Frederick Conger, Hattie E. Schell, Genevieve Leigh, and Madge Carr Cooke were not on the stage last night. Minnie Seligman quit a week ago. Washington Melville, Emilie Melville, F. M. Parker and Frank Thompson were the only members of the original company left, and the performance was given by Mrs. Henderson, (Frankie Raymond,) Helen Darke, George Montserat, John M. Donnelly, De Witt Clinton, Frank Thompson, and Washington and Emilie Melville.

DEATH OF C. F. HAVEMEYER

Shot Himself on Monday Evening at His Country Home in Roslyn, L. I.

ACCIDENT, THE JURY'S VERDICT

He Was Alone and Dressing for Dinner at the Time of the Shooting—Sketch of His Career.

Charles F. Havemeyer, the eldest son of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer and familiarly known as "Carley" Havemeyer, shot himself through the head on Monday evening at his country place, at Roslyn, L. I., and died about an hour afterward. He was alone in his bedroom when the shot was fired. A Coroner's jury decided the same night that his death was due to an accident.

The house in which the shooting took place was on the picturesque Willetts estate, on the Westbury Road, a short distance out of the village of Roslyn. It is a large place, and contains some cottages besides the Havemeyer home, which is known as the Old Brick Farm, and had been leased by the Havemeyer family since July, 1897.

Apparently in Good Spirits.

A short time ago Mr. Havemeyer and his wife and two children returned from his Winter place at Aiken, S. C., and went to the house at Roslyn. Mr. Havemeyer was in good health and apparently good spirits, with no seeming worriment on his mind. He left Roslyn on Monday for a visit to his mother, Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, at her home, 244 Madison Avenue, and returned in the afternoon. The shooting took place about 7:30 P. M., while he was supposedly dressing in his room.

Ten minutes before that time he was playing with his little son, Theodore, who is universally known as "Teddy," and drawing pictures for the lad. A servant who saw him at the time said that he was apparently in his usual good spirits and pleasantly taken up with his task.

Shortly after "Teddy" left his father Mrs. Havemeyer heard the report of a pistol in her husband's room, and ran in to find him sitting unconscious in his chair, a pistol lying on the floor beside him, and a bullet wound in his head. One chamber of the weapon was empty.

Mrs. Havemeyer was almost overcome by the shock, but was able to run to the private telephone in the house and call up Dr. John Mann of Jericho, L. I., the family physician. He responded at once to the summons, but his efforts to save Mr. Havemeyer were useless. The Coroner, Dr. E. D. Skinner, of Mineola, was sent for. He reached the house about 11 o'clock and managed to get together a jury. An inquest was held at once and a verdict was brought in to the effect that Mr. Havemeyer's death was due to an accident.

Statement by the Family.

The family yesterday issued the following statement in regard to the occurrence:

At about 7:30 last evening, while Mr. Charles F. Havemeyer was dressing for dinner, at his home near Roslyn, L. I., Mrs. Havemeyer heard from her room the report of the discharge of a pistol. On hurrying to his room she found her husband seated in a chair unable to speak, from the effects of a pistol shot. He never recovered consciousness, and died shortly afterward.

Mr. Havemeyer had been in New York during the day and had seen several friends. Shortly before the occurrence he had been playing with his little boy, apparently in his usual good spirits. There had been nothing in his manner that day or previously, nor had he ever made a remark, that would give rise to the suspicion that this act was premeditated or intentional.

The family physician was immediately summoned, but Mr. Havemeyer died before he arrived. The Coroner was then sent for, who impaneled a jury, and, after a thorough investigation, a verdict was rendered that Mr. Havemeyer came to his death by the discharge of a pistol in his own hands, and that there was no evidence that it was not accidental.

His friends presume that he must have accidentally discharged his revolver in attempting to unload it, or in a manner which it is impossible to definitely explain.

The Coroner yesterday stated his personal belief that the shooting was accidental, but was reticent in regard to details.

Funeral Plans Not Yet Announced.

Edward C. Potter, the New York banker, a brother-in-law of the dead man, was in charge of affairs at the house in the afternoon, but could not be seen. He referred those seeking information to August Belmont, at Hempstead, L. I., who has charge of the funeral arrangements. The place and time of the funeral have not been yet announced.

No one could give any reason why Mr. Havemeyer should stop in the course of dressing to attempt to unload his revolver. He was thoroughly accustomed to the use of firearms. Charles M. Oelrichs, who is a connection by marriage of Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Sr., was at the house, and said that "Carley" had no reason to kill himself. He had taken much interest in the war, said Mr. Oelrichs, and in the encampment of the soldiers on Hempstead Plains, not far from his home, and that had perhaps increased his interest in firearms.

It is generally understood that Mr. Havemeyer's domestic relations had not always been of the happiest. However, he appeared of late to be constantly in good spirits. He was extremely popular with those who worked for him, his courtesy and consideration in his dealings with them being unfailing.

His father, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Sr., was a parishioner of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Innocents of this city at the time of his death, which took place in his home, 244 Madison Avenue, on April 26, 1897, although his tendency toward the Roman Catholic Church was not publicly known till he was dying. His wife, who was Miss Emily de Loosey, daughter of the Austrian Consul General to this city, was also a Catholic, but their son, C. F. Havemeyer, was not.

At the Holy Innocents' rectory, in West Thirty-sixth Street, last night, there was no knowledge that one of the clergy there would officiate at the funeral, but the details of the burial are believed to be in the hands of its sexton, who is an undertaker. It was learned that an undertaker from this city went out to the house yesterday to embalm the body.

Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer was Miss Camilla Moss, a daughter of Courtlandt D. Moss of this city. The latter said yesterday that his son-in-law had no family troubles, to the best of his knowledge, and he thought the shooting must have been accidental.

Sketch of Mr. Havemeyer's Career.

Charles F. Havemeyer was born in 1867, in this city, and acquired the nickname of "Carley" as a small child, by reason of his inability to pronounce his own name. He inherited his father's height and fine physique. Frederick Havemeyer, his grandfather and founder of the great sugar house of Havemeyers & Elder, made a pet of the lad, who spent much of his time at his country place at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County.

The boy was tutored at home, and later went to preparatory school and then to Columbia College, School of Arts, where he was graduated in the class of 1887, without having particularly distinguished himself in literary or scholastic lines. Then he entered his grandfather's sugar house, and for some time represented the Sugar Trust, with which the Havemeyer name is universally associated, at Philadelphia. Although he was allowed a large income by his father and received a good salary, he neglected to pay the rent of his office one Summer, and when he returned in the Fall found his furniture had been seized. His friends teased him about it long afterward. Of recent years Mr. Havemeyer represented the interests of the old firm of Havemeyer & Elder in the Sugar Trust, and had an office in the building at 117 Wall Street, where the American Sugar Refining Company (of which his uncle, H. O. Havemeyer, Sr., is President) is domiciled.

On Oct. 16, 1890, he married Miss Moss, who, though not a member of the fashionable set to which the Havemeyer family belonged, had a reputation for beauty. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, in Islip, L. I. It was generally understood in society at the time that Mr. Havemeyer's parents did not favor the match. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. "Carley" Havemeyer lived for some time near the Country Club, in Westchester County. In 1894 Mrs. Havemeyer was thrown from a carriage at Greenwich, Conn., by the running away of a team of mustangs she was driving. After recovering from the slight injuries she received, she had a long and serious attack of typhoid fever.

Rumors of Unhappiness.

For nearly three years past it has been rumored in the city's clubs and drawing rooms that their life was unhappy, and in 1897 it was reported that Mr. Havemeyer left his wife for a time, but that they were [illegible] through his mother. Mrs. Havemeyer is an attractive woman, and has had her share of attention since her entrance into New York society. She is a noted horsewoman.

Mr. Havemeyer was a good polo player and good at most out-door sports. He was an excellent golf player and whip, and fond of yachting. He belonged to the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Calumet, Coaching, Country, Racquet and Tennis, St. Anthony, New York Yacht, Meadow Brook Hunt, Lawyers', Turf and Field, and Delta Phi Clubs. Among New York clubmen he was unusually popular for his charm of temperament and generous character.

Besides his wife and children and mother, he is survived by five sisters, Mrs. Edward C. Potter, Mrs. John Mayer, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mrs. Perry Tiffany, and Miss Dora Havemeyer, and three younger brothers, Theodore A. Havemeyer, who married Miss K. A. Sands; Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., who left Harvard a year ago and is now in business at the office of the Sugar Trust, and Frederick F. Havemeyer, who is at Yale.

SUICIDE IN CINCINNATI.

Woman Leaps from Newport Bridge into the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 10.—A young woman committed suicide about 10 o'clock this morning by jumping into the Ohio River from Newport Bridge. She walked on the bridge from this side of the river, and reaching the channel span stopped to look into the water. She took off her hat, and climbing out upon the railing, jumped from the bridge. Her strange actions while looking into the river aroused the suspicions of E. F. Spencer, who lives at 302 Chestnut Street, Newport, Ky., and T. G. Davis, who lives on East Second Street, Newport. They were some distance behind the woman when she began to climb the railing, and hurried toward her, arriving just in time to hear her give a sharp cry and disappear over the bridge.

They saw the woman strike the water head first, and after floating for a few feet with the strong current disappear. It is believed that the young woman will prove to be Annie O'Hara, who disappeared from her home in Carr Street a few days ago. She was slightly demented, and told her mother that she would commit suicide some day.

SCULPTORS AT DINNER.

Charles Lamb and William Coffin Among the Speakers.

A subscription dinner was given last night under the auspices of the National Sculpture Society in the Vanderbilt Gallery of the Fine Arts Building, West Fifty-seventh Street. Thirty tables, each seating eight guests, were placed around the gallery, and these seating accommodations were taxed to provide for the women and men participating. The gallery was arranged to represent an Italian garden, with an effect that was very picturesque.

At the conclusion of the dinner President J. Q. A. Ward opened the speechmaking, which was very informal. Before announcing the first speaker, he proposed a toast to "The Success of Our Flag on Land and Sea." It was drunk standing, while the orchestra played the "Star-Spangled Banner." Mr. Ward then introduced John La Farge, President of the Society of American Artists, who referred in a facetious vein to sculptors generally, and wound up by declaring that they were nearer the National heart than are even the leading men of his own profession.

Charles R. Lamb spoke for greater opportunity and encouragement of the poor and unknown artist, and deplored the narrowness of some artistic societies. Augustus Thomas followed with witty sallies, and William A. Coffin, the artist, congratulated the society because it had confronted artistic beauty with natural beauty. Mr. Coffin then told the sculptors that exhibitions such as they were giving tended more than almost anything else to bring American art into vogue, which, in his opinion, is not a question of merit, as shown by the present vogue of the early English school. Mr. Coffin also told the sculptors that they are generally better off than the painters because they depend upon large commissions and consequently receive greater remuneration for their work.

Among those present at the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Avery, H. R. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Church, F. S. Church, Thomas B. Clarke, Frederic Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. Charles de Kay, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dielman, Bruce Price, E. K. Rossiter, F. W. Ruckstuhl, J. W. Ellsworth of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Evans, William Dean Howells, Miss Howells, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Kunz, A. Lukeman, Charles V. Mapes, C. V. Pinchot, Charles Stewart Smith, F. Hopkinson Smith, and Francis Lynde Stetson.

NATIONAL ART CLUB.

Building May Be Erected at Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street.

A story in circulation to the effect that the proposed National Art Club would occupy a portion of a new building to be erected on the site of the old Hotel Royal, at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, was said yesterday by one of the projectors of the new club to contain a modicum of truth.

It appears that the owners or agents of the site in question have suggested the erection of a building upon it to contain accommodations for the club, studios, and bachelor apartments, and that the idea has been received favorably by the projectors of the new club. John B. Cole, owner of the old Hotel Royal site, admitted that negotiations for the purchase of it by the National Art Club are pending.

It is said that Carrere & Hastings have been selected as architects, and that their selection was due to their good luck in a drawing for the honor of designing the building, in which they competed, after a luncheon, with McKim, Mead & White, George B. Post, and Babb, Cook & Willard. Carrere & Hastings are the architects selected for the new Public Library, which is to take the place of the old Reservoir, on Bryant Park and Fifth Avenue, and which will therefore be near the National Art Club Building.

De la Poer—Bliss.

Mrs. Sara Luella Bliss, publisher of the Brooklyn Blue Book, was married yesterday morning to Edward de la Poer of London, England. The ceremony was performed at 14 West Thirty-third Street, at 9:30 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration. The best man was Thomas Watson of Ayrshire, Scotland, and Miss Emma Trapper of Brooklyn attended the bride as maid of honor. Dr. Calvin S. May of this city gave the bride away. The ceremony was witnessed only by the relatives and most intimate friends of the two families.

October Marriage Announced.

PLAINFIELD, May 10.—Fashionable circles in Westfield are considerably surprised over the announcement made there to-day that Miss Hattie Terry, daughter of A. S. Terry of Broad Street, and Warren Woodruff, son of B. H. Woodruff, were married. It seems that the young couple were joined in wedlock in New York last October, but had kept their marriage a secret up to the present time.

Plonsky—Samuels.

Miss Carrie Samuels, daughter of Lehman Samuels, was married to Nathan M. Plonsky at Vienna Hall, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, last evening. The ceremony was a quiet one, only the relatives and intimate friends being invited. There were no bridesmaids or ushers. The Rev. Dr. Bernhard Hart performed the ceremony.

Publisher Charged with Larceny.

James M. Battersby, a publisher, with an office in the Havemeyer Building, was arrested there and arraigned in Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant against him is the Avil Printing Company of Philadelphia. A year ago Battersby made a contract with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to print its directory. He let the printing to the Avil Company, it to loan him $2,000, to be covered by contracts. All the money for the advertisements was to be banked in the Lincoln National Bank. The Avil Company claims that Battersby has thousands of dollars to his credit in the bank, but that he refuses to turn over $4,050, which is their share. Battersby claims they have not fulfilled their part of the contract. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Felix R. Brunot.

Felix R. Brunot, philanthropist and retired merchant, died Monday at his home, in Allegheny, Penn. He was born Feb. 7, 1820, at Newport Barracks, Ky., where his father was an officer in the regular army. He was graduated from Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Penn., and soon after became a civil engineer. In 1842 he went West and for the next five years engaged in business at Camden, Ill., and Rock Island.

At the opening of the civil war he refused a commission that was offered him, but after the battle of Shiloh he fitted out two boats with medicines and supplies, and ran down to Pittsburg Landing, where he cared for the sick and wounded soldiers, and took them back to Pittsburg. In June, 1862, he took charge of twenty-five surgeons and medical cadets sent by the Pittsburg Relief Commission, and went to Savage Station and Gaines Mills. Here he remained after McClellan made his change of base, and, although he agreed to look after the Confederate wounded as well as the Union men, he was arrested and thrown into Libby Prison. He was finally exchanged.

In 1868 President Grant made Mr. Brunot Chairman of the Indian Commission. He resigned in 1874, and was President of the National Reform Association, which had for its aim "God and the Constitution." For many years he was a partner in the firm of Singer, Nimick & Co., but retired on account of advancing age and ill-health. Nearly every Protestant and secular charitable institution in the neighborhood of Pittsburg received aid from him. He donated much money to the Foreign Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church for a hospital for lepers in China.

James H. Meade.

James H. Meade, one of the oldest and best-known theatrical managers of this country, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, at 61 West Sixty-ninth Street. He was born in Boston and was sixty-seven years old. He went into the theatrical business when he was thirty years of age, and later he married his first wife, Lucille Western, and for several years he conducted her starring tours with great success. Later he managed James W. Wallack and Alexander Herrmann, the prestidigitator. He was also a special partner with David Henderson in building the Chicago Opera House, and in directing its affairs during the first years of its existence, when it was the place of great spectacular productions. After the death of his wife he again married, this time the daughter of the late Samuel McComb of Philadelphia, who survives him. They had no children.

Mr. Meade was a Freemason of the thirty-second degree and also a member of the Actors' Fund. The funeral will take place at the house Friday.

D. Sackett Moore.

D. Sackett Moore of 17 West Fifty-third Street died suddenly Monday morning at Trenton, N. J., where he was visiting his sister, Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson. He had been taking a short walk, and upon his return to his sister's home died shortly of heart disease. Mr. Moore was a prominent tobacco merchant, being a member of the firm of Moore & Calvi, 39 Water Street.

He was born in Newtown, Long Island, in 1838. He had been in the tobacco business for over thirty years. He was a member of several clubs, among them being the Metropolitan Club, St. Nicholas Club, and the Downtown Association. He leaves a widow and one grandchild. The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, the interment will be in Woodlawn.

Aaron H. Cragin.

Aaron H. Cragin, who represented New Hampshire in the United States Senate from 1865 to 1877, and was a member of the House from 1855 to 1859, died yesterday in Washington, where he had resided since his retirement to private life. Mr. Cragin was born Feb. 3, 1821, in Weston, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in Albany, N. Y., in 1847. He went to Lebanon, N. H., that year, and began the practice of law. He was a lawyer throughout his life, his later as well as his earlier years being devoted to his profession.

Obituary Notes.

LEBBEUS L. MARTIN, for many years a well known merchant of Plainfield, N. J., died at his home Monday night. He was born in Plainfield in 1821. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter.

GUSTAVUS WATER of San Francisco, proprietor and Director General of the Orpheum Theatrical Circuit, is dead, as the result of an operation for appendicitis. He was a native of Osterode, Germany, where he was born in 1848. He went to San Francisco in 1874, and after several smaller ventures built and opened the Orpheum in 1887. Constantly broadening his field, he finally completed a circuit which extended across the country, his connections embracing all principal cities of the United States.

SARAH HALSTEAD PALMER, widow of Nicholas Fletcher Palmer, died at her home, 7 East Eighty-first Street, Monday afternoon of apoplexy. Mrs. Palmer was born in New York City in 1825, and was the daughter of Miln Parker, one of the large land owners at the beginning of the century. She leaves eight children, seven sons and one daughter. The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, at St. Agnes's Chapel, Ninety-second Street. The Rev. Dr. Vibbert and the Rev. Dr. Bradley will officiate. The interment will be in Trinity Cemetery.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cottage Glassware.

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MARRIED.

GREENWOOD—TUCKER.—On Tuesday, May 10, at the West End Collegiate Church, by the Rev. Henry E. Cobb, Sarah Bly Tucker, daughter of the late Mrs. Victoria Amidon Johnson, to Isaac John Greenwood, Jr., of New York.

DIED.

BAYAUD.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, after a short illness, of pneumonia, George D. Bayaud, aged 64 years.
Funeral from Trinity Church, Broadway, opposite Wall St., city, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, May 12. Interment in Greenwood.
Philadelphia, Boston, and Providence papers please copy.

FORSYTH.—On Tuesday, May 10, at Morristown, N. J., George W. Forsyth, in his 66th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 104 South Street, on Thursday, May 12, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Mendham, N. J.

HAVEMEYER.—At his residence, near Roslyn, L. I., on May 9, Charles F. Havemeyer, aged 31, son of the late Theo. A. Havemeyer.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HERTER.—After a short illness at Nesles-La-Vallée, France, on April 20, Robert J., son of Gustave and Anna F. Herter, in his 25th year.
Funeral services on Thursday, May 12, at Kensico Cemetery. Special car leaves Grand Central Station, Harlem Division, at 2:08 P. M. Please omit flowers.

MOORE.—Suddenly, on May 9, of heart failure, D. Sackett, son of the late John T. and Katharine Johnson Moore, in his 61st year.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Av. and 45th St., on Thursday morning, May 12, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

MORRISON.—Zipporah Morrison, widow of the late Edward Morrison.
Funeral from her residence, 18 West 39th St., Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock.

PALMER.—On May 9, 1898, at her residence, 7 East 81st St., after a brief illness, Sarah Halstead, widow of Nicholas Fletcher Palmer, and daughter of the late Miln Parker, in the 74th year of her age.
Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, Columbus Av. and 92d St., Thursday morning, 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Trinity Cemetery at convenience of family.

PATON.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on May 10, Annie Staveley Paton, aged 76 years, widow of William Paton, and daughter of the late William Agnew.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

The Will of Mary Burns.

The will of the late Mary Burns was [illegible] for probate in the Surrogate's office [illegible] day. The testatrix gives $400 to St. Jo[illegible] Home for the Aged, in West [illegible] Street, and $50 each to the Society [illegible] Propagation of the Faith and the [illegible] Childhood. The residue of the estate [illegible] queathed to the College of St. Francis Xavier.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 10.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one [illegible]

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	[illegible]
AGNISA, Catharine, 226 E. 63d St.	68	[illegible]
BAUMAN, Alfred, 462 W. 51st St.	2	[illegible]
BECKMAN, S. L., 229 E. 115th St.	46	[illegible]
BLAKEMAN, Rachael, 96 Essex St.	1	[illegible]
BERNSTEIN, Lieb, 205 E. 70th St.	71	[illegible]
BECKER, Kate, 75 Avenue C	13	[illegible]
BUXBAUM, Catharine, 406 W. 39th	46	[illegible]
BRAUCHI, Filomena, 229 Sullivan St.	43	[illegible]
BROWN, Lena, Manhattan State Hospital	46	[illegible]
BUEHLER, Philip, 34 W. 133d St.	61	[illegible]
BARTLETT, Emerson, 2,488 2d Av.	73	[illegible]
BUCHANAN, Mabel, 133 W. 101st St.	1	[illegible]
BUCHANAN, B., 133 W. 101st St.	26	[illegible]
BORNEBAUM, Morris, 149 Orchard	36	[illegible]
CONDES, Claus, Brooklyn	56	[illegible]
COLBERT, Walter H., 2,347 2d Av.	1	[illegible]
D'AMBROSIA, G. B., 2,190 1st Av.	52	[illegible]
DOANE, Mamie, 251 W. 32d St.	32	[illegible]
DOYLE, Margaret, 411 W. 125th St.	60	[illegible]
DOYLE, Mary, 641 E. 139th St.	28	[illegible]
DECULTY, Adelina, Riverside Hospital	4	[illegible]
EIRICK, John, 550 E. 49th St.	88	[illegible]
FREEMAN, Alpheus, 311 W. 112th St.	76	[illegible]
FREEMAN, Nellie, Home for Incurables	19	[illegible]
FULLUM, Mary, 245 E. 87th St.	5	[illegible]
FOY, George, 620 E. 18th St.	25	[illegible]
FRANK, Wilhelmina, 156 E. 61st St.	64	[illegible]
FINAN, Ann, 432 W. 53d St.	48	[illegible]
FRIEDMAN, Dora, 427 E. 83d St.	1	10
FOLEY, Bridget, Seton Hospital	27	[illegible]
FLEMING, Mary A., 323 W. 17th St.	66	[illegible]
GOELZ, Nicholas, 617 W. 129th St.	48	[illegible]
GERLICHER, August, 2,066 1st Av.	35	[illegible]
GOLDSTEIN, Herbert, 144 Cherry St.	1	[illegible]
GILMARTIN, Annie, 208 E. 70th St.	36	[illegible]
GAFFNEY, George, 811 Greenwich St.	8	[illegible]
HASSAN, Dennis, 209 W. 20th St.	52	[illegible]
HURD, Samuel H., 107 W. 93d St.	69	[illegible]
HANSEN, Niel, 123 E. 10th St.	1	[illegible]
HUGHES, Kate, 15 Downing St.	55	[illegible]
HIGGINS, Mary, 951 High Bridge Road	52	[illegible]
KING, Samuel G., 266 E. 127th St.	17	[illegible]
KELLY, Annie, 256 W. 144th St.	2	[illegible]
LERCARI, Stephano, 10 Baxter St.	23	[illegible]
LYNCH, Patrick, Manhattan State Hospital	61	[illegible]
LASSEY, Henrietta, 256 W. 30th St.	43	[illegible]
MULLIGAN, John, 591 1st Av.	20	[illegible]
MALONE, Ann, 703 8th Av.	52	[illegible]
MULCAHEY, Richard, 508 Water St.	67	[illegible]
MARTUCCI, Raphelo, 21 Grand St.	4	[illegible]
MARTIN, William, 205 E. 103d St.	35	[illegible]
MORRISON, Zipporah, 18 W. 39th St.	67	[illegible]
MEADE, James H., 61 W. 69th St.	67	10
O'KEEFE, Thomas H., 220 E. 80th St.	1	[illegible]
O'BIENE, E. G., 177th St., Neil estate	7	[illegible]
PASQUAROSO, Frocchina, 403 E. 112th	26	[illegible]
POLSTER, Moses, 119 Norfolk St.	42	[illegible]
PIKE, John, 297 W. Houston St.	18	[illegible]
PRATA, Donato, 545 E. 134th St.	1	10
PEACE, Jemima, 130 W. 33d St.	50	10
PRETORIUS, Annie, 15 James Slip	10	[illegible]
PALMER, Sarah H., 7 E. 81st St.	73	[illegible]
QUINLAN, Mary, 163 Madison St.	2	[illegible]
ROBINSON, S. B., 437 W. 35th St.	1	[illegible]
ROSENSTRELER, R. A., 207 West St.	29	[illegible]
RICH, Emma, 160 E. 88th St.	65	[illegible]
STAUBACH, Catharine, 525 W. 26th	18	[illegible]
SCHAFER, August, 537 E. 85th St.	27	[illegible]
SIEGEL, Joseph, 157 Delancey St.	41	[illegible]
SCHMOLL, Louis, 341 E. Houston St.	56	[illegible]
SPRUCE, Alfred, 896 Amsterdam Av.	55	[illegible]
SCHAERHOLZ, William, 18 Morris St.	34	[illegible]
SKINNINGTON, John, 608 8th Av.	60	[illegible]
TROY, Maggie, 895 1st Av.	34	[illegible]
VERDON, Sarah, 64 Leroy St.	61	[illegible]
WHITE, William, 2,592 3d Av.	72	[illegible]
WALDVOGEL, Conrad, 224 E. 26th St.	73	[illegible]
WILLIAMS, Elizabeth, 40 W. 135th	42	[illegible]
WHEATON, J. F., Hotel Netherlands	76	[illegible]
WIEHN, Jacob, 636 E. 159th St.	2	[illegible]
WOOD, Deborah, 145 Alexander Av.	57	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	[illegible]
ANDERSON, Claudie, 177 Vermont St.	1	9
BENNETT, Cornelius R., Gravesend Av. and King's Highway	66	9
BARANIO, Francescio, K. C. Hosp.	56	9
BERGWALL, Emma, 625 Baltic St.	28	8
BRENNAN, Matthew, K. C. Hospital	60	9
BERGES, Raymond, 11 Ellery St.	1	9
CARLSON, Oscar C., 212 Prospect Av.	16	7
CANGIOLOSI, Settino, 151 20th St.	1	9
COSINO, Michael, 4 Navy St.	1	9
CONSTANT, William S., Ovington Av. and 4th Av.	62	8
COLBERT, Dennis, 211 Green St.	22	7
CARLETON, Joseph, 337 Marion St.	7	9
DENJON, Joseph, St. Peter's Hosp.	32	8
DEVITO, Michaelo, 192 Johnson Av.	56	9
EIRICH, Charles, 1,576 De Kalb Av.	22	8
ECKHART, Mary, 176 Wyckoff St.	1	8
FLANNERY, James, 1,460 Herkimer.	27	8
FOESSEL, George, 131 Jefferson St.	88	8
FARRELL, Ellen, 724 Sackett St.	59	9
FLOT, Henry E., 224 Ellery St.	7	9
GRAY, Henry C., 372 Baltic St.	27	7
GASS, George, 1,075 Flushing Av.	26	9
GRANT, William, 224 Bush St.	52	8
GELSON, Jacob, St. Mary's Hospital	66	8
HILL, Mary, 87 Himrod St.	26	8
HARRIS, Bertha H., 113 Evergreen Av.	15	9
HEINZ, Augustus, St. Cath. Hospital	39	7
HULL, Amos G., 389 Grand St.	83	7
JOYCE, Robert, 300 39th St.	40	8
JOHANSEN, John V., 2,064 Fulton St.	38	9
KOLB, Katherine, 138 Evergreen Av.	48	8
KALSTO, Erick C., Norwegian Hosp.	28	7
KELLOGG, Regina, 619 Hart St.	46	6
LATILLA, Mary, 507 Dean St.	60	9
LANG, Mary, 244 Jefferson St.	1	8
LONGO, Seraphine, 162 21st St.	10	10
LENT, Mortimer, 344 McDonough St.	51	9
LEE, Louise M., 975 Dean St.	1	10
MAHER, Thomas, Hicks, near Bush.	91	7
MELLOY, Charles, 277 Atlantic Av.	50	8
MONOSTERSKY, Sarah, 499 Watkins.	1	10
MORRIS, Ellen, 448 Keap St.	77	8
McMILLEN, Daniel V., 94 Dykeman.	22	7
McDONOUGH, Margaret, 56 Raymond.	26	7
QUINN, Susan, 307 Manhattan Av.	87	8
QUAIL, James T., 258 S. 2d St.	77	8
RAUCH, Otto, 714 6th Av.	57	8
RUHN, Louisa, 666 Evergreen Av.	81	9
REEVES, Jennie E., 805 Union St.	25	10
ROBERTS, Emily, 1,641 Atlantic Av.	59	8
SUND, Albert J., 64 Cheever Place	45	10
SUMMER, Dora M., 173 Gold St.	2	10
STRATTON, Allen D., 180 High St.	7	7
SHERIDAN, John, Home for Aged	77	9
SHEERAN, Thomas, 173 Bridge St.	32	10
TUCKER, Julia, foot of Conover St.	65	7
UNKNOWN MAN, West 37th St., C. I.	45	7
UTZ, Anthony, 336 Ellery St.	82	8
VANDERWOORT, Ann, L. I. State Hospital	73	7
VAUGHN, Mary, Homeopathic Hosp.	23	9
WEAVER, Sarah, 890 Bergen St.	56	9
WALKER, Dorothy, 58 Van Brunt St.	1	8
WILKINSON, Jane, 785 3d Av.	1	9
WILLETS, Amos, 473 Hancock St.	81	9
WEBBER, Ella M., 134 Carlton Av.	23	7

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of Clarksville, Ind.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated October 1st, 1892.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article Fourth of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty bonds of the above referred to Company, the price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1,050) per bond, with interest to coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on May 31, 1898.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Business shrunk somewhat on the Stock Exchange yesterday, the day's total being only about two-thirds of what was done on Monday. For the most part net changes showed recessions, though there were a few notable advances.

Profit taking was disclosed in various parts of the market. Most of the selling was, however, for the short account. The professional manipulators are still clinging to hopes of serious reactions. They peck away at the market industriously, but do not dislodge many long stocks.

***

Money market ease becomes more pronounced. Time funds are offered liberally. This is so much at variance with what was the Street's expectation that it exerts tonic influence upon speculative sentiment. A canvass of important bankers shows that a large majority expect gold imports to continue on a large scale. The sales of high-priced grain are an assurance, they argue, of Europe's necessity to ship gold here on even a larger scale than hitherto.

***

Among railroad men attention is being given to plans which propose a settlement of two or three of the most disturbing elements in the rate situation. An officer of the Northern Pacific Company is authority for the statement that a point in the fight carried on by the Canadian Pacific has finally been reached where peace can be re-established and remunerative rates obtained without material concessions having to be made by the United States roads.

***

Government bonds were firm at unchanged quotations. There was a sale of $30,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123.

***

In State securities, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 68 and $10,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s at 87.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

***

Stocks Advanced.

C., H. V. & T. pf.	5½	Mergenthaler Lin.	5
Consol. Ice	⅝	Minn. & St. L., 2d pf.	½
Delaware & Hud.	⅞	New Cent. Coal	1½
Des Moines & Ft. D.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	St. Louis S. W.	½
Lake E. & West. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Lake Shore	2½	W. & L. E. pf., $1 asst. pd.	1⅝
Lake Shore certs.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co. pf.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Manhattan Cons.	½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	¾	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	2⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	Minnesota Iron	½
Am. Tobacco	2½	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	½
Canada South.	½	National Lead Co.	1½
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. & Northwest.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	½
C., R. I., & P.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. Louis & S. F.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	Southern Ry. pf.	⅛
Hawaiian Sugar	2	Union Pacific pf.	⅛
Kan. City, P. & G.	1	West. Union Tel.	1
Keokuk & Des M.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2¼	Mobile & Ohio 4s	1
Brook. Union Gas 5s	2	N. Y. Central 1st c.	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s A.	1	P., S. & L. E. 1st	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	St. L. Southw. 2d	1⅛
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	4	S. V. & N. E. 4s	1
Met. Elev. 2d	1	T. C. & I., 1st, Birm.	1
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	1⅛	T. C. & I. 1st, Tenn.	2
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	2⅝	Tol., P. & W. 1st	2
		West Shore 4s	1⅝
		W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Brook. R. T. 5s	1	L. E. & W. 1st 5s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days to six months. Commercial paper rate, 5½@6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 6@7 per cent. for choice single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $162,046,117; balance, $9,106,316; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,219,711.

Money on call in London at 3@3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.82 for sixty days, and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 93 15-16 and 94⅛@94 7-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—15@16 2-3 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, 100 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—40c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, ½, to 60½; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 86, and Erie, ¼, to 13⅝. Declined—St. Paul, ¾, to 97⅝; Reading, ⅝, to 9½; New York Central, ⅝, to 118¼; Atchison, ¼, to 12⅝; Illinois Central, ¼, to 106½, and Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 55¼. Erie first preferred sold at 36½. British Consols advanced ⅛, to 111 for money, and 111 3-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £230,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 102f. 82½c, and exchange on London was 25f. 34½c. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 6,140,000 marks; treasury notes increased 820,000 marks; other securities decreased 30,900,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 33,240,000 marks. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 156.20, in Rome at 107.35.

SOUTHERN IRON AND COAL.

Tennessee Coal and Iron stock crossed 26 yesterday, the highest price it has touched in a long while. Those Wall Street traders who have been watching Southern developments are enthusiastic over the prospect for all of the coal and iron properties of the South, and the Tennessee coal property as the most important of such Southern properties, comes in for more Wall Street attention than do any others. It is, indeed, the only important Southern iron property actively dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

A friend of the company says that during the last three months the property has made larger net profits than in any six months during the past two years. The war has given it the best market it has ever had for its vast stores of coal.

MANHATTAN AND TAMMANY.

Mr. George J. Gould's announcement that the Manhattan Company is indisposed to treat with the Rapid Transit Commission has, to some extent, damped the ardor of Wall Street bulls on the elevated property.

The political cronies of Mr. Croker, who were trading in Manhattan and who in combination were the holders of some tens of thousands of shares, are not only now credited with having let go their entire holdings, but to have lost enough money to very much embitter them against some of the conspicuous insiders whom they hold responsible. In Wall Street there will be little surprise if some influential interests in Tammany should show enmity rather than friendship toward Manhattan interests.

LEATHER TRADE PROSPERITY.

Leather trade experience in the past few weeks has shown how a business for a long time contending with inactivity may suddenly become stimulated to prosperity. Depression prevailed in leather trade circles since early in the year, and the outlook was not at all bright for those engaged in the leather business. Now there has succeeded a good general demand which is creating the greatest confidence in the various departments of the industry. But a few weeks ago jobbers held back their orders from shoe manufacturers, and the latter delayed obtaining leather supplies in the belief that prices would further decline; now there is a general hurrying movement to obtain them at the existing values. Events during the past few weeks have shown the prudence and foresight of those who have seen the impending change and prepared themselves for it by starting out to make purchases.

The advancing movement is said to be less felt locally than throughout the country. Government orders for army supplies have contributed largely to the bringing about of an exceptional activity. Knapsacks, harness, leather bags, as well as boots and shoes, are all receiving the benefits of the immense orders from this quarter. Buyers from all parts of the country are now said to be placing orders in this city. In the light grades of leather some apprehensions of scarcity are spoken of. Continuing firmness in leather products bespeaks a period of highly profitable activity.

In many kinds of leather stock substantial advances in price have been recorded, amounting on the average from 10 to 15 per cent. over the figures of last year. And the stiffening promises to continue, which is naturally to be expected under circumstances pointing to the making of an unusual demand upon the trade. For boots generally prices are reported by members of the large concerns to have exceeded by 12 to 16 per cent. the figures of a month ago. Establishments shut down are announced to be again in operation, the force of employes has in numerous instances been increased, and extensions to factories and tanneries are everywhere in progress. On harness leather the statement is made that all existing quotations are to be withdrawn. Tanners are refusing prices that would have been accepted even within the past two weeks.

The improvement resulting from war sales is not confined to sole and heavy leather, although the supplying of saddlery, harness, bags, shoes, &c., has had its immediately beneficial effect on the business. Upper leathers and those grades used for knapsacks and the requirements of the military have also received a similar stimulus. Good inquiry is mentioned from abroad, where the stocks are said to be quite small.

The head of a prominent city leather house said yesterday:

"There is at present a large amount of trade, and there is the prospect of its greatly increasing. Prices, too, remain firm and continue to show an upward tendency. Extra demand has been in daily evidence for several kinds of leather, particularly for army purposes, but even outside of this there is being felt a regular, steady demand at better figures. Boot and shoe men were never so busy as now. Light oak rough leather has been exceedingly scarce, and consequently its price has considerably advanced. Light rough leather has got a very good start. The outlook is extremely favorable for this whole business, and the advance is certain to go further. Prices on every grade of leather have made large advances from the figures of a year ago. I should say it is not less than an average of 15 per cent."

The United States Leather Company is credited with larger holdings of raw material than ever hitherto. The advance in the market value of hides has added very largely to the company's cash assets. One estimate has it that this increase in value goes considerably beyond $500,000, and is equal to between 1 and 2 per cent. on the company's entire preferred stock.

SUGAR TRUST.

Sugar Trust stock showed heaviness in yesterday's market. Over 30,000 shares were traded in and the price dropped 1½ points, the net decline for the day being about a point. The information grows and that much progress has been made toward a settlement of the differences between the Trust and important outside interests and that, especially, the coffee war is practically disposed of. But professional Wall Street believes that large amounts of Sugar Trust stock are so held that liquidation is going on. Certain Standard Oil holdings of Sugar Trust stock are said to have been sold on the rise during the past fortnight.

CHICAGO BULLS ATCHISON.

Atchison securities are likely to come into new favor. Chicago interests of consequence are talking confidently of tremendous earnings which the Atchison system must make on account of its situation as a grain road.

Chicago even predicts a dividend on the preferred stock before the end of 1898.

STANDARD OIL BOOMS.

Standard Oil stock crossed $400 per share yesterday, and Wall Street has it that insiders are promising one another to make the quotation $500 before June 30.

The extra dividend declared by the company last week was less than had been anticipated, but there are intimations that this was really in furtherance of an inside plan to acquire stock. On the curb there are many brokers explaining that trade conditions warrant declines in Standard Oil stock, but it is notable that those who ordinarily represent the chief interests in the Standard Oil Company itself are the largest buyers every time stock is offered.

TOBACCO TRUST MYSTERY.

Close to 50,000 shares of Tobacco Trust stock were dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and about 3 points were knocked off the price. At the close a fractional rally took place, but there was notable heaviness in the stock throughout the day. The whole Tobacco Trust scheme is so much a matter of stock jobbery and manipulation that outsiders can never safely speculate on what the facts in the case may be.

Having disposed of its plug tobacco embarrassments, the trust ought to be in a position to go ahead and make nearly as much money as enthusiastic believers in it are always announcing; but as a blind pool, recklessly run, Tobacco Trust stock, even when 50,000 shares a day are traded in, continues an utter mystery to everybody outside of the professional clique on the inside.

A ROCK ISLAND PREDICTION.

Messrs. Hollister & Babcock write:

"Rock Island stock has easily been the leader and is being rapidly absorbed. Par is confidently predicted for it."

ST. PAUL INCREASES.

St. Paul's earnings for the first week in May were made public last night. They showed an increase, as compared with the corresponding week last year, of $81,543. The figures were $620,730, against $539,187 in 1897, $538,416 in 1896, and $488,416 in 1895.

ELECTRICAL TRADE AND WAR.

The effect of war on the electrical trade proves helpful. In reviewing the situation Prof. Elisha Gray says:

"I do not believe that the electrical or other interests will be seriously affected by the war. There may be a temporary depression for a month or two in some lines of business. There will be immediately 125,000 more men employed by the Government. Their places will have to be filled, and fortunately there are men ready to fill these places. War will increase the demand for many things. Wages will be higher, and more men will be employed. When everybody is employed at good wages, and when there is a good home and foreign demand for our products, both agricultural and manufactured, we cannot help having good times. Whenever the Government is a large buyer, as it always is in time of war, money is always scattered, and it gets into the hands of a class of people who spend it. This was true during the war of the rebellion, as all who are now past middle life well remember. I do not believe there will be any shock in electrical industries. I should rather expect that they would be stimulated."

PERILS FOR PARIS.

The French investor does not hold many American securities, but his relations are so intimate with the London market that any disturbance at Paris is quickly reflected in British uneasiness. On this account there is interest here as well as abroad in a discussion under way in The London Statist as to what may be the outcome at Paris of Spain's war panic. The Statist says:

"It will be impossible for Spain to continue paying the interest on her debt. For years past she has been unable to raise loans abroad; she will be still less able with a great war upon her hands. No doubt she could borrow on the security of her quicksilver mines, and there may be some other securities on which she could raise funds. Possibly she may be able to get ten or a dozen millions sterling. But what is that compared with the cost of a war against the United States? Therefore she will have to draw upon her own resources. That means that every penny she can get hold of will be required for war purposes. She may, no doubt, continue paying interest upon her debt in paper. Indeed, it is difficult to see how she can maintain any credit at home even, and so continue the war, unless she pays interest in some shape. But to pay interest in paper, to borrow at home every penny that can be obtained, and to issue more and more notes, means a further depreciation of the currency. Possibly the premium upon gold in Spain will be as high as it was in Buenos Ayres in the worst time of the Baring crisis. In other words, the peseta may fall to about one-quarter of its nominal value, or to less than 2½d. Therefore there is certain to be a financial crash in Spain. And that may be accompanied by a panic in Paris.

"It is commonly estimated that French investors hold Spanish securities of all kinds to the extent of 4 milliards, or 160 millions sterling. Even if that be an over-estimate, still the holdings must be on a vast scale. They consist not merely of Government bonds, but of railway, and, indeed, of industrial securities of all kinds. If Spain becomes bankrupt, Spanish bonds will fall lower than they have been yet. And it is quite possible that many of the railway and other industrial companies, owing to the depreciation of the paper money, may be unable to continue paying the interest on their debts. If so, the losses in France will be very heavy. It may be said that they will fall upon investors, and, therefore, will not lead to any panic in Paris. That, of course, is possible, though it does not seem probable.

"It is quite true that there has been very little speculation in Paris for a long time. On the contrary, Paris has been tried by an extraordinary succession of unfavorable events. The breakdown of the great mining boom, the Armenian massacres, and the crisis in Turkey, the Greek war, the scare about the Far East, the West African dispute, the Dreyfus scandal, the reopening of the Panama affair, the Government attack upon the Coulisse, all have told heavily against the Paris stock markets.

"It is not probable, therefore, that there is much speculation in Spanish securities just now. But is it possible that the Spanish Government has been financed so successfully during the past few years in its struggle with the Cuban and with the Philippine insurgents merely by Spanish capitalists? Is it possible that Paris has not co-operated? And if Paris has co-operated, what is the position of those Paris houses which year after year have been finding funds for an infatuated Government rushing blindly upon its own doom? Many observers hold that the panic has already taken place—that the eagerness of Paris to sell all sorts of securities, not Spanish fours only, but such things as De Beers and Rio Tintos, is evidence that the crisis is past. It may be so, but it does not seem likely. It is to be feared that the most trying time is yet to come."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Government cotton crop report showing a decrease of 6 per cent. in contemplated acreage as compared with last year.

Declaration of the quarterly dividend of $2 on Third Avenue Railroad stock and 2½ per cent. on Diamond Match stock.

Advance of 1 cent a gallon in the price of spirits by agreement between the American Spirits Manufacturing Company and outside distillers.

Decrease of $2,700,000 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with previous week, and $1,700,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Decrease of $6,355,000 silver coin shown by the Bank of Spain's weekly report, and increase of $8,354,000 in note circulation.

Annual report of American Tobacco Company, to be made public to-day, understood to show earnings equal to 16 2-3 per cent. on common stock.

Additional gold amounting to $2,500,000 coming to San Francisco from Australia, making receipts from this source in the last nine months $22,000,000.

Fortnightly settlement in the London market.

Dispatches from Birmingham stating that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will shortly erect a million-dollar steel plant in that city.

Call by the Controller of Currency for a report of the condition of the National banks at the close of business on May 5.

Increase of $34,184 in Ontario and Western's surplus earnings for the quarter ended March 31.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Chicago City Railway sold to-day for 234, a point off. West Chicago opened at 92½ and sold up to 93⅝, account, at the close. North Chicago opened at 202, account, and 201, regular; the latter closed at 201½, but touched 202. Biscuit common went up from 26 at the opening to 27¼ at the close; the preferred sold easily around 89¼@89½. Diamond match dropped ½ point, from 136¼ at the opening.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	24
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60¼
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	135½
National Biscuit Company com.	26¾
National Biscuit Company pf.	89
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	6⅝
Chi. Brew. & Malt Co. pf.	31
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	7⅞
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	31½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	32¼
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	48½
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	[illegible]
North Chicago Street R. R.	201
West Chicago Street R. R.	93
South Side Elevated Railroad	60
Lake Street Elevated	13¾
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	11
Street's West Stable Car Line	20½

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

382 shares of the capital stock of the Albany City National Bank at $40,000.

10 shares Northern Pacific Railroad Company preferred, $[illegible] each, 65¾.

$2,000 American Lithographic Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due on or before Jan. 1, 1921, 98 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	[illegible]	117
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	[illegible]	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brook. El. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brook. Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	101	[illegible]
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81½
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	[illegible]	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus (Ohio) stock	[illegible]	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	[illegible]	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kings County Elevated	[illegible]	2½
Nassau 1st 5s. (Brooklyn Trolley)	[illegible]	107
New Orleans Traction common	1	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	5	7
Ninth Avenue Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	92
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	55	57
Union Ferry bonds	99	101

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	80
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	66
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	23	23½
Amsterdam preferred	67	68
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27½	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	95
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100¾	101½
Columbus Gas	84	88
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	78	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	300	305
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	104	105½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	30	35
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	138	143
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	151	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	80½	82
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	48
American Typefounders	35½	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	78
Glucose common	45	45½
Glucose preferred	99½	100½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	37	41
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	83	86
Lorillard Co. pf.	110	113
Michigan-Peninsular Car	4	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	26	28
National Biscuit pf.	88	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	7	11
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	402	404
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	35	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	86	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	78	82
Wagner Car Company	160	162
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	85	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	174	175
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1¾
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	27	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56@56⅝. No sales.

Bar silver in London at 26d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,081.24 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Alice sold at .90.

On the Mining Exchange 5,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02, 200 Anaconda at .40, 700 Anchoria Leland at .68@.66, 12,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¼@.09½@.08@.08½ buyer 30, 11,000 Cannon Ball at .005½ buyer 30@.005@.005¼, 500 Elkton at .81, 5,000 Garfield Gr. at .06, 300 Golden Fleece at .24¼, 100,000 Gold Magnet at .002 cash, to .001 cash, to .005⅝ cash, 2,800 Havana at .75@.75¼@.75½, 1,500 Isabella at .22½, 16,500 Jefferson at .04@.04½, 19,000 Justine at .03@.03½, 2,000 Lillie at .85@.85½@.84@.84½, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .22, 4,000 Mount Rosa at .13@.12¼, 500 Portland at .94, 54,000 Sentinel at .006@.009 buyer 30, to .007, 7,000 Union at .11¼@.11½@.11¼, 2,000 Work at .02¼.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Horn Silver	1.40
Alta	.17	Iron Silver	.40
Belcher	.15	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Best & Belcher	.30	La Crosse	.12
Breece	.40	Leadville	.08
Brunswick	.12	Little Chief	.12
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.08
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	Sierra Nevada	.60
Crown Point	.12	Standard Consol.	1.50
Enterprise M. Co.	.40	Union Consol.	.18
Father De Smet	.15	Utah	.06
Gould & Curry	.27	Yellow Jacket	.26
Hale & Norcross	.75		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Anaconda	.25	La Crosse	.16
Alice	.85	Leadville Con.	.08
Best & Belcher	.30	Little Chief	.14
Bruns. Con.	.10	Mexican	.10
Belmont	.10	Moulton	.20
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Ontario	2.50
Chrysolite	.16	Ophir	.40
Chollar	.18	Plymouth	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.64	Potosi	.20
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Quicksilver	1.00
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.08	Savage	.12
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	S. Nevada	.60
Dead. Terra	.75	Standard	1.50
Eureka Con.	.10	Small Hopes	.80
Father De Smet	.17	Union Con.	.10
Golden Fleece	.20	Victoria	1.00
Gould & Curry	.25	Yellow Jacket	.25
Hale & Norcross	.65	Argentum Juanita	.21
Homestake		Isabella	.20
Horn Silver	1.30	Mollie Gibson	.22
Iron Silver	.45	Portland	.85

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.05	Isabella	.22
Gold Magnet	.002½	Jefferson	.04¼
Havana	.75	Justine	.03½
Pilgrim	.003	Lillie	.84½
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.21½
Alamo	.01½	Mount Rosa	.12½
Anaconda	.38	Old Gold	.003½
Anchoria, Leland	.65	Portland	.94
Cripple Creek Con.	.07½	Sentinel	.007
Cannon Ball	.005½	Union	.11
Elkton	.81	Work M. & M. Co.	.02¼
Garfield Grouse	.06½		
Golden Fleece	.24		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$218,313,585
Gold reserve	180,828,491
Net silver	6,556,740
United States notes in the Treasury	31,029,832
Treasury notes of 1890	2,263,673
Total receipts this day	1,263,588
Total receipts this month	10,016,310
Total receipts this year	350,943,760
Total expenditures this day	2,969,000
Total expenditures this month	14,500,000
Total expenditures this year	362,173,195
Deposits in National banks	28,353,508
National bank notes received for redemption	270,536
Government receipts from customs	762,059
Internal revenue	376,022
Miscellaneous	125,515

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The market was less firm to-day. Pennsylvania Manufacturing stock, $5 paid, commanded 15¾, while the 5s reached 80—the highest yet. The Choctaw stocks also recorded maximum quotations—32 for the preferred and 12 for the common. Support is based on official statements, showing dividends earned upon both issues. Cambria Iron retained the suddenly developed interest of yesterday, advancing to 38¾. Union Traction was [illegible] the loan on the [illegible] stock [illegible] having been extended. Marsden was very strong, advancing to 6¾. American Railway Electric Light was taken for New York account between 4¼ and 4¾. Electric Storage Battery started at 23, but later sold at 22, while United Gas receded to 112¼. Pennsylvania Steel preferred touched 22. The remainder of the list showed no important change.

The market closed steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	22½	22¾
Northern Pacific common t. c.	26¾	26⅞
Northern Pacific pf., ex div.	63	63¼
Pennsylvania	57¼	57⅜
Reading t. c.	9¼	9 7-16
Reading 1st pf.	22 5-16	22 7-16
Reading 2d pf.	11½	11¾
St. Paul	96⅞	96⅜
West. N. Y. & Penn.	3¼	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	149	150
Philadelphia Traction	82¼	82½
Baltimore Cons.	23	23½
Union Traction	15½	16
Electric Storage	22	22
Electric Storage pf.	22	23
United Gas Imp.	112¼	113
Welsbach Light	44½	45
New Jersey Traction	..	47
Am. R. E. L.	4¼	4½
Marsden	6¼	6¾
Choctaw	11½	12
Choctaw pf.	31½	32
Electric & Peo. 4s	83¾	83⅞
Equitable Gas 5s	104	104¼
Cons. T. Pitts.	13¾	14
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	46	46½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 10.—The market was broad to-day, interest being scattered well over the active list, and a fair volume of business was transacted, the first half of the day showing 28,000 shares and $41,000 bonds dealt in, while a number of specialties displayed pronounced strength and all were firm. The mining shares were prominent, with the lower-priced stocks leading in interest. A number of pools appear to be at work in several of these stocks.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	222	..
Boston & Lowell	218	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	113½	114¼
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	117½	118½
Fitchburg pf.	99	99½
Maine Central	128	..
Old Colony	187	188
Oregon Short Line	30	..
West End	81½	82
West End pf.	102½	..
Wisconsin Central	1½	..
Wisconsin Central pf.	3	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1½	2
Arnold	14½	14¾
Atlantic	26	27
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	12½
Boston & Montana	190¾	191½
Butte & Boston	25¾	26¼
Calumet & Hecla	540	..
Centennial	14	14¼
Franklin	10⅝	..
Gold Coin Mines	.87½	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	6	..
Osceola	44½	45
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	6
Quincy	110	112
Santa Ysabel	5¼	..
Tamarack	155	156
Tecumseh	2	3
Wolverine	21¾	22

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	260	262
Dominion Coal	18¾	19½
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	68	69
General Electric	35¾	36
General Electric pf.	92	94
Illinois Steel	50	52
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22	23
Mexican Telephone	..	.60
New England Telephone	125	127
Philadelphia Company	32	33
Pullman Palace Car	179	180
United States Oil	13¾	14
United States Rubber	19	20
Westinghouse Electric	22	23
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52	53

Unlisted Securities.

Old Dominion Copper Mining	27	27½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
COLORADO MIDLAND—			
Mileage	350	350	350
Month April	$127,022	$139,390	$160,725
From July 1	1,372,074	1,381,599	
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
1st week May	$141,900	$123,500	$127,100
From July 1	6,895,800	5,769,500	6,405,022
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
4th week April	$107,719	$92,879	$86,425
Month	339,807	293,860	288,420
From Jan. 1	1,496,436	1,353,344	1,273,229
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
4th week April	$27,421	$23,419	$23,837
Month	105,329	81,734	75,201
From Jan. 1	511,678	388,852	362,747
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	603	339
1st week May	$58,682	$12,961	$12,813
From Jan. 1	1,111,362	583,384	210,312
RIO GRANDE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	550
4th week April	$116,600	$69,800	$67,100
Month	272,900	196,700	197,700
From July 1	2,611,625	1,831,851	......
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
1st week May	$620,730	$539,187	$538,416
BOSTON & ALBANY for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross earnings	2,123,080	2,028,716	2,072,585
Operating ex.	1,321,868	1,264,078	1,285,057
Net earnings	801,212	764,638	787,528
Charges	133,667	134,891	148,168
Surplus	667,545	629,747	639,360
DELAWARE & HUDSON leased lines for the quarter ended March 31—			
New York and Canada—			
Gross earnings	181,396	192,266	187,298
Operating ex.	142,463	143,090	144,024
Net earnings	38,933	49,174	43,274
Charges	90,032	90,088	77,893
Deficit	51,099	40,914	34,619
Rensselaer & Saratoga—			
Gross earnings	508,302	486,384	467,101
Operating ex.	383,249	355,770	373,366
Net	125,053	130,614	93,725
Charges	304,927	303,016	301,224
Defict.	179,874	172,402	207,489
Albany & Susquehanna—			
Gross earnings	881,656	848,131	975,612
Operating ex.	539,714	503,428	552,730
Net	341,942	344,703	422,882
Charges	303,247	304,812	296,612
Surplus	38,695	40,891	126,270
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for March—			
Gross earnings	143,491	99,199	85,348
Operating ex.	102,547	78,088	77,528
Net earnings	40,944	21,111	7,820
Charges	16,841	15,735	15,832
Surplus	24,103	5,376	*8,012
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,052,900	974,948	952,203
Net earnings	309,254	285,639	199,977
Surplus	164,850	144,345	74,223
*Deficit.			
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross earnings	858,221	818,829	763,881
Operating ex.	623,421	614,112	600,120
Net earnings	234,800	204,717	163,761
Total income	256,230	225,380	183,761
Charges	214,584	217,918	213,517
Surplus	41,646	7,462	*29,756
*Deficit.			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.18	.19
Alpha Con.	.02	.03
Andes	.09	.09
Belcher	.11	.16
Best & Belcher	.38	.53
Bullion	.06	.07
Caledonia	.16	.16
Challenge Con.	.11	.12
Chollar	.24	.23
Confidence	.45	.45
Con. Cal. & Va.	.66	.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.12
Gould & Curry	.27	.27
Hale & Norcross	.98	.78
Justice	.08	.09
Kentuck Con.		.01
Mexican	.70	.09
Occidental Con.		1.00
Ophir	.48	.43
Overman		.03
Potosi	.25	.24
Savage	.18	.16
Sierra Nevada	.68	.67
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con.	.17	.19
Utah Con.	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.25	.27

Silver bars, 56⅛; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46⅝; drafts, sight, 5; telegraph, 7½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2½	1⅞	2
Anaconda	39½	50	38½	50
Anchoria	65	70	60	70
Argentum	24½	26	24¼	27
Battle Mountain	17	19¼	15¾	16⅝
Consolidated	9	9½	8	9
Elkton	81¾	81⅞	80¾	81
El Paso	6¼	6½	6⅜	6¼
Gibson	20	20½	21	23
Gold Coin	88	95	92½	96
Gold King	53	53½	53	55
Golden Fleece	22½	26	24	27
Garfield Con.	14½	14½	14½	15
Isabella	22½	23	22¼	22½
Jefferson	3	4½	3⅜	5½
Lillie	86½	100	84	85
Matoa	15¼	16	14⅝	16
Moon Anchor	74	74½	71	71¾
Pharmacist	5	5½	5	5¾
Portland	94½	94¾	94	94½
Rawlings	17	[illegible]	16	17
Rose	12½	13	12½	13
Union	11¾	12	11½	11½
Work	2½	3¾	2½	2¼

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Executors.

$5,000	New York & Harlem R. R. 7 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1900.
300	shs. Hutchinson, Pierce & Co. 7 p. c. Prefd.
50	shs. Hutchinson, Pierce & Co. common.
$1,000	Brooklyn City R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1941.
$1,000	City of Brooklyn 6 p. c. Park Bond, 1924.
$3,000	City of Brooklyn 7 p. c. Park Bd., 1915.
$3,000	Atlantic Ave. R. R. Bklyn Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$3,000	42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Ave. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.

By order of Trustees.

15	shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. common.
7	shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Prefd.
9	shs. Consld. & McKay Lasting Machine Co. common.
16	shs. Consld. & McKay Lasting Machine Co. Prefd.
20	shs. Automatic Book Sewing Machine Co.

For account of whom it may concern.

3	shs. National Park Bank.
$1,000	Staten Island Midland R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd.
4	shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Insurance Co.
$7,000	Terre Haute Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914, Octr., 1897, Coups.
$7,000	Terre Haute Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914, Octr., 1897, Coups.
$4,000	Terre Haute Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914, Octr., 1897, Coups.
$10,000	Shephard Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. fd. 6 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
1	Membership Blooming Grove Park Assn.
20	shs. Silex Insulation Co.
75	shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Ave. R. R.
80	shs. Pensacola & Atlantic R. R.
27	shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
25	shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
$6,000	Arizona Impt. Co. Genl. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Mch., 1897, Coups. on.
$12,000	Col. & Indiana Cent. R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1904.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM, Broadway, corner 39th Street, New York, May 10th, 1898.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held on the 5th instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Samuel D. Babcock,
Jno. S. Barnes,
Frederic Cromwell,
Frank Curtiss,
Thos. Denny,
R. M. Gallaway,
Robert Goelet,
G. G. Haven,
A. D. Juilliard,
R. V. Lewis,
Richard A. McCurdy,
Jno. L. Riker,
Elihu Root,
Thos. F. Ryan,
Jno. A. Stewart,
Louis Stern,
J. Edward Simmons,
F. D. Tappen,
Jno. T. Terry,
Frank Tilford.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Frank Tilford was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. R. R. Moore was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of The Morris & Essex Mutual Coal Co. will be held at Waverly Hotel, Phila., Penn., FRIDAY, May 13, 1898, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., for the purpose of electing a Director, Secretary, and Treasurer to fill vacancies caused by the death of S. W. Corwin and also to amend the By-Laws relative to the filling of vacancies.
WM. REPP, Secretary Pro Tem.
Old Forge, Penn., May 2, 1898.

New York and Harlem Railroad Co.
New York, April 20th, 1898.
The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New York City, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 27th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 18th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,
New York, May 10, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the members and the election of officers and Directors of the Institution will be held at the Institution at Washington Heights, on TUESDAY afternoon, May 17, 1898, at 2 o'clock.
AVERY T. BROWN,
Secretary pro tem.

DIVIDENDS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, May 2, 1898.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after May 31, 1898, to shareholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 12 o'clock noon, April 30, 1898. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.
CHEQUES will be mailed to shareholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

The People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on May 25th, 1898. The transfer books will close in New York on May 14th, 1898, at 12 M., and will reopen May 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY,
Treasurer.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, May 9, 1898.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable May 16, 1898, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. May 12. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., May 16, 1898.
MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The firm HOCHSTADTER & BAMBERGER, composed of MORRIS F. HOCHSTADTER and LEON J. BAMBERGER, was dissolved by mutual consent May 7th, 1898.
HOCHSTADTER & BAMBERGER.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,893.—Parchment paper, from L. Apels Papiermanufactur, Hamburg, March 28, 1898. Satinert farbig transparent, entered at 62.50 marks per 100 kilos. Satinert naturfarben transparent, entered at 55. marks per 100 kilos. Satinert weiss transaparent, entered at 60. marks per 100 kilos. Satinert transparent naturfarben, entered at 55 marks per 100 kilos. Satinert chocolate brown transparent, entered at 62.50 marks per 100 kilos. Discount, 2 per cent. Deduct freight to Hamburg. Packing included.

17,908.—Colored cotton corduroy and velvet, from James Hall & Sons, Manchester, April 7, 1898. 27-inch brown and white Partridge cords, entered at 16¼d per yard. 2½-inch beige silk finished velvets, No. 2, shade 35, entered at 10d. per yard. 22-3-inch brown silk finished patent twill, shade 48, velvets, entered at 20d. per yard. Discounts, 2½ per cent. and 2½ per cent., less 1-37, advanced to discount, 2½ per cent. and less 1-37th. Add cases, packing, and putting up.

17,917.—Colored cotton velvet, from Manchester Velvet Company, Limited, Manchester, April 14, 1898. 138, 21¼-inch black cotton velvet, entered at 5¼d., advanced to 5½d. per yard. 245, 23¼-inch colored cotton velvet, entered at 11⅝d., advanced to 12d. per yard. Less 1-37th, and discount 2½ per cent. Add cartons at 8d. each, advanced to 12d. each; add rough cartons at 6d. each. Add case.

17,907.—Stoneware containing mineral water, from Konig Wilhelms Felsenquellen, Ems, March 5, 1898. 24 baskets containing 1,200 jugs of mineral water, entered at 307.80 marks for all. No advance. Value of jugs, 8 marks per 100, included in price.

17,899.—Prepared vegetables, from P. Cirio & Co., Naples, March 15, 1898. One-fourth kilo tins Tomatopuree, entered at 10 lira per tin, advanced to .15 lira per tin. One-half kilo tins French beans, entered at .21 lira per tin. No advance. One-half kilo tins tomato paste, entered at .20, advanced to .30 lira per tin. Entered discount, 10 per cent.; further advanced by disallowance of 10 per cent. discount.

17,763.—Tamboured cotton covers, from Alder & Rappoldt, St. Gall, March, 1898. 811, 32-inch cambric shams, entered at 16.75f. per dozen. 815, 32-inch cambric shams, entered at 21f. per dozen. Discount, 5 per cent. Add cases and packing. All no advance.

17,783.—Manufactures of glass and metal, from —— Mansettash, March 7, 1898. Thermometer tubes 15 c-m., entered at 4, advanced to 18 marks per gross. Thermometer tubes, 25 c-m., entered at 5, advanced to 24 marks per gross. Thermometer tubes, 28 c-m., entered at 1, advanced to 3 marks per dozen.

4,537—O. P., Philadelphia.—Black silk and cotton yarn dyed goods, from Meckel & Co.'s stock, Elberfeld, March 11, 1898. 24-inch satin, 26, entered at 1.60, advanced to 1.75 marks per meter.

4,555—O. P.—Music, from C. G. Roder, Leipsic, Feb. 24, 1898. Hutchinson Chirping of the Birds, entered at .17 mark each, advanced to 29.40 marks per 100. Add packing and case.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in April showed increases:

Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Mem.	$14,840
Kan. City, Memphis & Birmingham	4,002
Rio Grande Western	46,800

***

The following showed increases for the first week in May:

Denver & Rio Grande	$18,400
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	45,721
St. Paul	81,543

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Merchants' National Bank, Irving National Bank, Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 5, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1,357.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 5th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,905,547.47
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		177.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		21,250.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		155,049.75
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		130,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		17,859.25
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		471,754.94
Due from State banks and bankers		65,660.21
Checks and other cash items		15,186.24
Exchanges for Clearing House		532,012.15
Notes of other National banks		4,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		713.57
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$378,411.00	
Legal-tender notes	418,900.00	797,311.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)		17,280.13
Total		$5,395,555.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	116,823.85
National bank notes outstanding	216,980.00
Due to other National banks	241,472.16
Due to State banks and bankers	396,815.81
Dividends unpaid	108.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,562,302.66
Demand certificates of deposit	1,851.80
Certified checks	98,604.21
Cashier's checks outstanding	10,497.04
Total	$5,395,555.53

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JAMES DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of May, 1898.
W. C. KING,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
C. H. FANCHER,
JOHN W. NIX,
W. H. B. TOTTEN,
Directors.

[No. 1,370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 5, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,050,112.17
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		425,668.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		797,419.06
Due from State banks and bankers		105,474.61
Checks and other cash items		61,876.13
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,094,324.72
Notes of other National banks		40,705.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		367.03
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,434,562.86	
Legal-tender notes	109,500.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	1,070,000.00	
		3,614,062.86
Total		$21,235,266.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		565,376.44
Due to other National banks	$6,618,026.46	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,363,959.01	
Dividends unpaid	1,428.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,601,441.76	
Demand certificates of deposit	844.00	
Certified checks	1,409,576.08	
Cashier's checks outstanding	174,615.17	
		18,169,890.48
Total		$21,235,266.92

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

I, Joseph W. Harriman, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of May, 1898.
[Seal of Notary.]
JNO. A. HILLERY,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
G. SHERMAN,
R. M. GALLAWAY,
Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

The FOURTH ST. NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 5, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$12,874,236.49
Due from Banks	784,329.29
Exchanges for Clearing House	946,401.29
Cash and Reserve	4,096,730.28
	$18,701,697.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	1,184,209.42
Circulation	675,000.00
Deposits	15,342,487.93
	$18,701,697.35

R. H. RUSHTON,
Vice President.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 711,691, Bank for Savings, 280 Fourth Av., New York; payment stopped; please return book to bank.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,320	Am. Sug. Refs.	131⅝	132⅜	130⅜	131
120	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅛
2,270	Am. Tobacco	113½	114⅝	110⅛	110⅝
250	At., T. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½
830	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30½
440	Brooklyn R. T.	40¼	41⅛	40¼	40⅝
60	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
9,670	Chi., B. & Q.	98⅞	99⅞	98⅝	99
19,270	Chi., M. & St. P.	95⅛	96	94⅞	95¼
720	Chi., R. I. & P.	97½	98¼	96⅞	97
10	Ches. & Ohio	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
20	Chi. Great West.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
40	Cent. of N. J.	94	94	94	94
520	General Electric	35⅝	36⅝	35½	35⅝
1,770	Louis. & Nash.	53⅞	54⅞	53⅜	53⅜
2,750	Manhattan	103	103⅛	101⅞	102
2,190	Missouri Pacific	33¼	33⅜	32½	32⅞
120	N. Y. Central	115½	115⅝	115	115⅛
440	Northern Pacific	26⅛	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
940	Nor. Pac. pf.	65⅝	66¼	64⅞	64⅞
2,250	People's Gas	97⅝	98⅛	97¼	97⅜
450	Reading	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
20	Reading 1st pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½
250	Southern pf.	29½	30	29⅛	29⅞
830	Tenn. C. & I.	25⅝	26¼	24⅞	25⅞
10	Union Pacific	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
1,280	Union Pac pf.	58⅞	59⅛	58	58⅛
10	Wabash pf.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
270	Western Union	90	90½	89½	89½
91,620					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$17,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	62½	63¼	62½	63¼
2,000	Iowa Cent. 1st.	99	99	99	99
3,000	Ont. & W. 5s.	107⅝	108	107⅝	108
2,000	Rock Is. 4s.	103	103	103	103
20,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	73¼	73¾	73¼	73¾
20,000	Tex. Pac. 2d.	33¼	34	33¼	34
$64,000					

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $6,876,873, against $9,514,194 in the preceding week, and $8,535,473 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $163,202,457, against $137,314,024 in the corresponding period last year.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Irving	147½
Central National	160	Mercantile	165
City	950	Merchants'	145
Commerce	200	New Amsterdam	245
Corn Exchange	270	New York	235
Garfield National	350	N. Y. County	800
German-American	112	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Greenwich	165	Phenix	90
Hanover	390	Seaboard National	175

Stock Exchange President Installed.

Rudolph Keppler was yesterday installed as President of the Stock Exchange. He was introduced to the brokers by the retiring President, Francis L. Eames, who made an address full of compliments and good wishes for his successor. Mr. Keppler replied in like vein, and said that there could be but one standard for the Exchange—the highest morality and the strictest business integrity. R. H. Thomas was re-elected Vice President of the Exchange.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, May 10, 1898.

Complete Bond Transactions.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions yesterday:

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.93½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38
Flour, Minnesota patents	7.65
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	6.17½
Butter, Western creamery	.17
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, May 10.—Flour, unsettled; foreign demand fair; standard patents, $8; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.20, nominal; No. 3 Spring wheat, $1.10@$1.60; No. 2 red, $1.73@$1.83; No. 2 corn, 36¼@36½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 36½c; No. 2 oats, 31¼@31½c; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white, 33¼@33¾c; No. 2 rye, 69c; No. 2 barley, 48@50c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.37½; prime timothy seed, $2.70@$2.80; mess pork, per bbl, $10.85@$10.90; lard, per 100 lb, $5.87½@$5.90; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.30@$5.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.90@$6.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.23.

COTTON.

The volume of speculation in cotton was not large. Total transactions reached only 109,200 bales futures. Several factors operated against activity. During the forenoon traders were generally holding off for the bureu report. When, at 12 o'clock, the report was announced, it was regarded as so ambiguous as to be unsafe as a basis for operations—at least until an opportunity had been taken for thoroughly digesting it. Even after the close of 'Change the bureau report was being discussed, without much progress being made as to its significance. The report in full is as follows:

"Breadth planted, 93.4 per cent., as compared with acreage last year, or a reduction of 6.6 per cent. Acreage planted, 93.4 per cent. The cotton report for the month of May has reference to the proposed acreage, as compared with the acreage planted in 1897. A reduced acreage is reported from every cotton-growing State. The percentages in the principal cotton-growing States are as follows: North Carolina, 93; South Carolina, 96; Georgia, 93; Florida, 92; Alabama, 97; Mississippi, 96; Louisiana, 94; Texas, 92; Arkansas, 92; Tennessee, 85. In Oklahoma there is a reduction of 2 per cent. and in the Indian Territory a reduction of 12 per cent. from the acreage of last year, the figures for these Territories being 98 and 88, respectively."

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—Spot cotton steady but quieter; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 18,000 bales; American, 18,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 19-32d. Futures opened steady; sellers at 1-64d advance; closed barely steady; ½@1-64d net advance. December-January, 332½s; January-February, 332½s; February-March, 333s; May, 333s; May-June, 333s; June-July, 333½b; July-August, 334b; August-September, 334s; September-October, 333½s; October-November, 333s; November-December, 332½s.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.26	6.26	6.22	6.24@6.25
June	6.26	6.27	6.24	6.27@6.29
July	6.33	6.34	6.29	6.33@6.34
August	6.35	6.39	6.33	6.38@ ..
September	6.36	6.36	6.32	6.37@6.38
October	6.36	6.37	6.32	6.37@6.38
November	6.39	6.40	6.33	6.39@6.40
December	6.39	6.42	6.35	6.42@6.43
January	6.43	6.44	6.38	6.44@6.45

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.80	$1.91	$1.80	$1.91
July	1.28	1.31¾	1.19¼	1.22
September	96	1.00	95½	96½
Corn—				
May	40⅞	41	40	40
July	41⅞	42¼	40⅝	40⅝
September	42⅝	42¾	41⅞	41⅞
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	35

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.73	1.85	1.73	1.85
July	1.17	1.25	1.09	1.14
September	93½	93⅞	88	90¼
Corn—				
May	36	36⅝	35¼	35¼
July	36¼	37	35	35⅝
September	37	37½	35 11-16	36¼
Oats—				
May	31⅝	31¾	30 15-16	31
July	27⅛	28	27	27⅛
September	24¼	25	23⅞	24

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

It was a topsy-turvy market in wheat all day, with bears taking a much more prominent part than they did Monday, particularly in the last hour, when they practically ran things to suit themselves and broke July upward of 10@12c a bushel. The changes in values throughout the day for rapidity and violence have hardly ever been equaled in recent years. During the forenoon, particularly, it was a constant shifting of quotations in one-half and one-cent leaps between trades, the scalping element paying little attention to the smaller fractions, being intent only on executing their orders at the best figure obtainable, which frequently varied a cent or more in different parts of the pit at the same time.

The bears derived their first encouragement from a setback in Liverpool cables that entirely obliterated the opening advance of 8¼d in July wheat. This was the signal for early curb selling, which opened July here at $1.23. Following this immediately, the bulls asserted their power in a sensational uplift to $1.31¾, which proved to be top for the day. The May option meantime was comparatively quiet and not much changed from last night. It subsequently developed a strong turn, however, and toward the close, while July was nearing bottom, rushed up to $1.91, which is the highest point yet attained. This figure was 5½c higher than last night, against 6¼c net decline in July and 4¼@5½c loss on the later positions. No. 2 red closed $1.93½ nominal, free on board, afloat.

MILWAUKEE, May 10.—No. 1 Northern, nominal; No. 2 Northern, $1.37; July, $1.45; September, 93¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 10.—May, $1.58; July, $1.45¾; September, 92c; No. 1 hard, $1.59¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.57¾.

DULUTH, May 10.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.70; May, $1.69; July, $1.46; September, 94½c.

Corn.

No. 2 corn closed 41⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 35c; No. 2 white, 38@38½c; No. 2 white clips, 39c; No. 3 white, 37@37½c; track mixed, 35½@37c; track white, 37@41c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 76c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 70@71c, free on board, afloat; 68c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Market nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $7.50@$7.75; Winter straights, $6.50@$6.75; Winter patents, $6.75@$7.25; Spring clears, $5.50@$6; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.75@$5; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.50@$4.65; no grade, $2@$2.10.

RYE FLOUR—$3.50@$4.10. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.30@$2.40, as to brand. BAG-MEAL—Fine white, 95c; fine yellow, 90c; coarse, 79@80c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 85@95c; Spring, bulk, spot, 85@90c; to arrive, 75@80c; middling, bulk, 90@95c; rye feed, 85c; city feed, $1; hominy chop, 80c; oil meal, $23.50@$24.50; screenings, 30@75c, in bulk.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 10.—First patents, $7.30@$7.50; second patents, $7.15@$7.25; first clears, $6.25@$6.45; second clears, $5.20@$5.40.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $10.75@$11; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13. Beef—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $18@$19. Beef Hams—$22@$28. Dressed Hogs—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. Cutmeats—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6¾@6⅞c; 14 lb, 6¼@6⅝c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western, green, 18 lb, 6⅝c; Western, sweet-pickled, 7@7¼c. Tallow—City, 3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3⅝c. Lard—$6.17½@$6.20; city, $5.85@$5.90; refined, South America, $6.75; Continent, $6.40; Brazil, kegs, $7.90; compound, city, 4⅜@4½c; Western, 4¼@4⅝c. Stearine—Oleo, 5½c asked; city lard stearine, 7c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—Close: Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 53s 9d; prime mess, medium, Western, 51s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lb, 34s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 34s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s. Lard—Prime Western, 30s 9d. Cheese—American finest, white, 42s; American finest, colored, 44s. Tallow—Prime city, 21s.

COFFEE.

There was a continued dearth of speculative interest at the Coffee Exchange; possibly accounted for, in part, by a disinclination to take on new risks with impending naval engagements introducing a special element of uncertainty at this time. There was very little variation in prices after the market had opened firm at unchanged figures to an advance of 5 points. There were sales of but 750 bags on the call, and up to 12 M. business had reached only 2,250 bags, while for the entire session transactions amounted to but 6,750 bags, with the tone of the market finally steady.

Cables from Europe, as well as from Brazil, helped holders a little, Havre and Hamburg both showing some advance, while the movement at Brazilian points of accumulation was small, for two days reaching but 28,000 bags at Rio and Santos. The Rio market was also a shade higher. Still another bullish influence on our market was the liberal distribution of Brazilian coffee, as indicated by warehouse deliveries in this country. The continued large American supply (now 1,078,859 bags, against 648,137 bags last year, and 348,668 bags two years ago) led spot buyers to consider themselves fairly safe to take on only such lots as might be needed against actual wants.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	..	..	..	5.80@5.90
June	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
July	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
August	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
September	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
October	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
November	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
December	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.85@5.90
January	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
February	..	..	..	5.90@6.00
March	6.05	6.05	6.05	5.95@6.05
April	..	..	..	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average Santos, 10$200; stock, 328,000 bags. Hamburg, ¼ pfennig net higher; sales, 6,000 bags. Havre, ¼f net higher; total sales, 8,000 bags. January, 37.75; February, 38; March, 38; April, 38; May, 36.25; June, 36.25; July, 36.50; August, 36.75; September, 37; October, 37; November, 37.25; December, 37.50. Rio, No. 7 Rio, 9$675; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; stock, 149,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3⅝c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.75; fair to good, $1.40@$1.70; medium, choice, $1.47½@$1.50; pea, choice, $1.45@$1.50; medium and pea, fair to good, $1.25@$1.40; red kidney, choice, $2.10; fair to good, $1.65@$2; white kidney, $1.70@$1.75; black turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; yellow eye, $1.50; lima, California, $2.20; green peas, barrels and bags, 85c; Scotch, 92½@95c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 17c; do, firsts, 16½c; do, thirds to seconds, 15@16c; do, State, fancy, 16½@17c; do, firsts, 16c; do, thirds to seconds, 15@15½c; State dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy, 16@16½c; do, Welsh tubs, fancy, 16c; dairy tubs, firsts, 15@15½c; do, thirds to seconds, 14@14½c; imitation creamery, extras, 15@16½c; do, seconds to firsts, 13½@14½c; factory, firsts, 14c; do, lower grades, 13@13½c.

CHEESE—New: State, full cream, colored, large, fancy, 8c; do, white, large, fancy, 7¾@8c; do, good to prime, 7½c; do, small, colored, fancy, 8c; do, white, small, fancy, 7¾@8c; do, good to prime, 7½c; light skims, small, choice, 6½@7c; part skims, small, choice, 6¼@6½c; do, large, 5½@6c; do, good to prime, 4½@5c; do, common to fair, 3@4c; full skims, 2@2½c. Old: State, full cream, Fall made, colored, large, fancy, 9c; do, white, large, fancy, 8¾@9c; do, choice, 8@8½c; do, fair to good, 7½@7¾c; do, common, 8½@9c; do, Fall made, colored, small, fancy, 9c; do, white, small, fancy, 8¾@9c; do, prime to choice, 8¼@8½c; do, common to good, 6½@7½c.

EGGS—Jersey and near by, fancy, per dozen, 12c; State and Pennsylvania, 11c; Western, selected, 11c; do, ungraded, 10½@10¾c; Kentucky and Southern, 10@10¼c; dirties, per case, $2.70@$2.75; checks, $2.60.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples, red varieties, per bbl, $3@$4.50; russet, $2.50@$3.25; inferior qualities, $2.25@$2.50; strawberries, Norfolk, per quart, 10@12c; do, North Carolina, 9@15c; do, Charleston, 12@18c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Apples, evaporated, choice to fancy, per lb, 9¾@10c; do, prime, 9@9½c; do, common to good, 6@8½c; do, sun-dried, State, quarters, 3@4c; do, Southern, 2½@3c; do, Southern, sliced, 2½@4c; do, chopped, 3¾@4¼c; do, core and skins, 2¼@2½c; cherries, 15@17c; blackberries, 4@4½c; raspberries, evaporated, 10@11c; do, sun-dried, 8@9c; huckleberries, 6@7c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 8@12c; do, royal, 6½@8½c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@9c; pears, California, 5@10c; prunes, 3½@8c.

HOPS—State, 1897, choice, per lb, nominal; do, good to prime, 13@14c; do, common to fair, 9@12c; Pacific coast, 1897, choice, 16c; do, good to prime, 12@14c; do, common to fair, 9@10c; Pacific coast, 1896, prime, 7@7½c; do, common to good, 4½@5½c; old olds, 2@4c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½@80c; do, No. 3 and No. 1, 45@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 30@40c; do, salt, 40@45c; do, no grade, 25@40c; straw, long rye, 25@35c; do, oat, 25@30c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Spring chickens, per lb, 18@20c; fowls, 10c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, per pair, 50@65c; geese, 75c@$1.25; pigeons, 20@30c. DRESSED—FRESH KILLED—Turkeys, Western, per lb, 9@10c; broilers, Philadelphia, 3@4 lb to pair, per lb, [illegible]; do, under 3 lb to pair, 25c; do, poor to fair, 15@20c; chickens, Winter, Philadelphia, 5@6 lb to pair, per lb, 18@20c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 9½c; do, Western, prime, lightweights, 9½c; do, Southwestern, prime, average best, 9c; do, heavy, 8½c; old cocks, 6@6½c; ducks, Eastern, Spring, per lb, 15@16c; do, Long Island, Spring, 14@15c; do, old, Western, fair to good, 50@75; geese, Western, fair to good, 4@6c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $2.25@$2.50; do, small and poor, $1.25@$1.50. FROZEN—Turkeys, selected, No. 1, 12½@13c; do, locally frozen, average best, 11@12c; do, No. 2, 8@10c; chickens, fancy, soft meated, 13@13½c; do, average, No. 1, 10@12c; do, No. 2, 7@8c; fowls, No. 1, 9@9½c; do, No. 2, 7@8c; broilers, Western, dry-picked, 15@18c; do, scalded, 12@13½c; capons, fancy, 16@17c; do, fair to good, 12@14c; ducks, No. 1, 8@9c; do, No. 2, 6@7c; geese, No. 1, 8@8½c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Bermuda, per barrel, $2.50@$5.50; Southern, $1.50@$5; Maine Rose, per sack, $2@$2.25; Hebron, $2.75@$2.80; State and Western, per 180 lb, $2.75@$3.12; per sack, $2.75@$2.87; Jersey, per barrel or sack, $2.50@$3; onions, Eastern, white, per barrel, $3@$9; red and yellow, $2@$4; Orange County, per bag, $2@$3.50; New Orleans, per barrel, $3.50@$3.75; per bag, $1.50@$1.60; Egyptian, per bag, $2.50@$2.75; Bermuda, per crate, $1.65@$1.75; asparagus, per dozen, $1@$3.50; beets, per 100 bunches, $1@$5; celery, per case, $1.50@$2.50; beets, per barrel crate, 50c@$1; cucumbers, per crate, $1@$1.50; eggplants, per box, $2@$3; kale, per barrel, 25c; spinach, 75c@$1; lettuce, per barrel, 75c@$1.50; per basket, 25@50c; peppers, per carrier, $1@$2; peas, Norfolk, per basket, $1; North Carolina, 50@75c; rhubarb, per 100 bunches, 50c@$1.25; radishes, per barrel, 75c@$1.25; per basket, 40@75c; squash, Southern, per crate, 50@75c; tomatoes, per carrier, 75c@$1.75; turnips, Russia, per barrel, $1.50; Southern, white, per barrel crate, 50c@$1; string beans, per crate or basket, 50c@$1.75.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts—Fancy, hand-picked sell mainly at 4@4½c, Virginia shelled at 3c for No. 1, and Spanish at 3¼c. Beeswax—27@28c per lb. Maple Sugar—7@8c per lb. Maple Syrup—50@65c per gallon. Honey—State, clover, comb, per lb, 8@10c; do, extracted, 5c; do, buckwheat, comb, 6@6½c; do, extracted, 4@4½c; California, comb, 9@10c; do, extracted, 5@5½c; Southern, per gallon, 50@52½c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 24½c; off Summer yellow, 24c; butter grades, 26@28c; prime white, 26@27c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@29½c; linseed, American, raw, 43@44c; American, boiled, 45@46c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 50@51c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium, Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@16c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 12@13c; medium average, 13@15c; quarter average, 13@15c. California—Northern Spring free, 16@17c; Middle County, Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, free, 15@16c; Southern Fall, 10@12c; Fall defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern choice, 15c; average, 12@13c; Heavy, 10@11c; Valley, No. 1, 18@20c; No. 2, 20@22c; No. 3, 19@20c; lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@15c; average, 10@13c; medium choice, 15@17c; medium average, 13@14c; Medium choice, 17c; average, 15@16c; quarter, 17c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.75; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.15; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $6.70; lake copper, ingot, $12.10; tin, $14.50; lead, $3.65; spelter, $4.15.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.75; tar, oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.75; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 31c; resin, common to good strained, $1.45@$1.47½; E, $1.50; F, $1.65@$1.67½; G, $1.67½@$1.72½; H, $1.77½@$1.82½; I, $1.87½@$1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.02½; N, $2.07½@$2.10; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 10.—Turpentine, 26c; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 10.—Turpentine, 26¼c; resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 10.—Spirits turpentine, 26@26½c; resin unchanged; crude turpentine, $1.25, $1.80, and $1.90; tar, $1.05.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES.—Dressed beef, 7@8½c. CALVES—Poor to prime, $3.50@$5.50 per 100 lb; city-dressed veals, 7@8½c per lb; country-dressed, 5@7½c; little calves, 4@5c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Ordinary to choice clipped sheep, $3.75@$4.37½ per 100 lb; clipped bucks, $3; good to choice clipped lambs, $5.10@$5.40; dressed mutton, 7@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 8¼@9½c; city-dressed Spring lambs, 10@11½c per lb, and by the carcass $3@$5 each; country-dressed Spring lambs, $2@$4.50 per carcass. HOGS—Live, $4.20@$4.50 per 100 lb; country-dressed, 4@6½c per lb.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BERNARD WALSH.—A deficiency judgment for $11,038 was docketed yesterday against Bernard Walsh in favor of Peter Doelger in foreclosure proceedings.

LOUIS L. JACKSON.—Judgment for $6,325 was entered yesterday against Louis L. Jackson, stock broker, of 60 Broadway, in favor of Adeline E. Jackson, to recover the value of two mortgage bonds which he sold for her, and also for money which she let him have to make loans on stocks.

EDWARD B. CUTHBERT.—Judgment for $12,003 was entered yesterday against Edward B. Cuthbert, who did business as E. B. Cuthbert & Co., stock brokers, at 30 Broad Street, in favor of Charles E. Lambert for balance due on stock transactions. Mr. Cuthbert made an assignment in August last.

ERNEST C. WEBB.—James R. Fancher has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Ernest C. Webb, lawyer, of 181 Broadway, on the application of Coxe & Berg. It was stated that Mr. Webb cannot be found in this State, and his whereabouts are unknown. He was heard from in Chicago six weeks ago.

VIRGINIAS RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the office furniture of the Virginias Railway Company, at 30 Broad Street, for $1,000, on a claim for rent.

WHITTIER ELEVATOR COMPANY.—Schedules of the Whittier Elevator Company of 306 to 310 Eleventh Avenue show: Liabilities, $8,741; nominal assets, $21,999; actual assets, $4,801.

PICTORIAL WEEKLIES COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an attachment for $1,204 against the Pictorial Weeklies Company of 18 Rose Street, in favor of the Market and Fulton National Bank, on five notes of the company to the order of the Halsted Press. The company was incorporated in December, 1889, with a capital stock of $100,000, and was controlled by those interested in the Halsted Press.

LEVERETT M. WHITE.—Leverett M. White, steam and hot water heating engineer, at 259 Greene Street, made an assignment yesterday to Artemas B. Smith, without preference. Mr. White began this business on June 1, 1895, as a partner in the firm of L. M. & J. T. White. He was regarded as the capitalist of that firm, and was supposed to have considerable means which included property at Mamaroneck, N. Y., and North Gramby, Conn. which, in August last, he valued at $20,000.

J. LEHMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received an attachment for $565 against J. Lehman, manufacturer of infants' wear at 100 Greene Street, in favor of Sobol & Barashick for a lot of infants' reefers. The plaintiffs stated that they saw the place being cleaned out on Tuesday. The goods and fixtures were hurriedly placed on two trucks, which were followed, one to 4 Bond Street, and the other to 185 Spring Street. The Sheriff seized the goods at 4 Bond Street. It is said that the goods were removed under a bill of sale to J. Velleman for $550.

Out of Town.

PEDRO RODES.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $5,058 against Pedro Rodes of Campachy, Mexico, in favor of Hans Triest of H. Marquardt & Co., for balance due for money advanced last year. It was served here.

JAMIESON, CADZOW & GREIG.—Jamieson, Cadzow & Greig, proprietors of one of the largest department stores in Milwaukee, have made an assignment. The liabilities are said to be $100,000 and the assets $105,000.

BOHN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received an attachment for $11,500 against the Bohn Manufacturing Company, dealer in lumber and building material, at St. Paul, Minn., in favor of Charles W. Millard, on five drafts on H. Simmons of New York, payable at the National German-American Bank of St. Paul. It was served on a bank here.

EUGENE M. EARLE.—Judge Bischoff has appointed Eugene M. Earle receiver of the property at Richfield Springs, N. Y., consisting of the Hotel Earlington and St. James Hotel, which he assigned to Charles C. Dickinson on Jan. 23, 1897. Mr. Earle has made a settlement with his creditors and wanted to get full possession of the hotels to open them for the Summer season, but Mr. Dickinson, the assignee, claimed $10,000 extra compensation, which was later reduced to $7,500, which Mr. Earle refused to pay, and the claim is in litigation.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ANDREWS, Victor—J. Strauss	[illegible]
ANDERSON, Catharine E.—A. C. Weingarten	[illegible]
ARNOW, Richard N.—D. E. Austen, receiver	[illegible]
Allison, William W.—The Continental Trust Company of New York	[illegible]
BACHMAN, Absalom P.—J. Routh and another	[illegible]
BAXTER, Martha A. and Alexander C.—B. H. Lambert, costs	[illegible]
BIHLMAN, Anna—A. Buchsbaum	[illegible]
BACHMAN, Absalom P.—J. F. Schroeder and another	[illegible]
BRUCKHOFF, Louis—Frederick W. Schneider, executor	[illegible]
BROWN, Josephine A.—John H. Grant and others	[illegible]
BARD, William H.—A. Knapp and others, trustees	[illegible]
BLISS, Charles H.—G. Bickelhoupt	[illegible]
BIERMAN, Charles S.—S. R. Mehaffey	[illegible]
BROWNING, Elizabeth W.—C. L. Chamberlain	[illegible]
COOKE, Thomas A.—A. Fisher	[illegible]
CARMEN, Andrew F.—H. B. Kirk & Co.	[illegible]
COHEN, Joseph—D. L. Ullman	[illegible]
CROCKETT, Mari L.—The City of New York	[illegible]
CARMAN, Sarah A. R.—Second Universalist Society of the City of New York, deficiency	[illegible]
CARROLL, Gustavus M.—Hyman & Henry Sonn	[illegible]
COFFIN, Frederick W.—W. Bachman	[illegible]
CUTHBERT, Edward B.—Charles E. Lambert	12,003
CUTHBERT, Edward B.—Joseph Frankau	[illegible]
DOLGE, Alfred—American Pin Company	[illegible]
DAVIS, Lewis E.—The Boston Buckboard and Carriage Company	[illegible]
DAVIS, Bernard and Marie—A. Boehm	[illegible]
DUXBURY, William C.—H. B. Kirk & Co.	[illegible]
FADEN, William R.—E. Nicholson	[illegible]
FISCHER, Henry and John—H. B. Kirk & Co.	[illegible]
FRITZ, Johannes G.—R. Sturcke	[illegible]
FORTGANG, Israel—A. Mandel	[illegible]
FEUCHT, Waldemar—Peter A. Frasse & Co.	[illegible]
GILMOUR, John D. and John H. Richardson—Bedford Bank	[illegible]
GOMBOSSY, Ignatz—Weiss & Klein	[illegible]
GOEPPERT, George—H. Herrmann & Sons	[illegible]
GALES, Joseph, Jr.—A. D. Becken	[illegible]
HOFFMAN, Joseph A.—John Christman	[illegible]
HENDERSON, James—The Twelfth Ward Bank of New York	[illegible]
HALL, Russell L.—Paul W. Carhart, three judgments	[illegible]
KELLEY, James—H. B. Kirk & Co.	[illegible]
KAYE, Sol. L., Receiver—M. Freeman	[illegible]
LITTLEFIELD, Calvin—The Franklin National Bank	224
ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson—H. Roschmowitz	[illegible]
LITTLE, Joseph J., Receiver, and another—Aetna Life Insurance Company	[illegible]
JACOBS, Joseph—Engelbert Hardt and another	1,129
JACKSON, Louis L.—Adeline E. Jackson	6,325
JOHNSON, Charles M., and Thomas J. Casey—The Cook & Bernheimer Company	274
KLEMMONS, Charles A.—Congress Brewing Company, Limited	421
KINAHAN, Patrick—I. S. Lang and another	[illegible]
KENNEDY, Patrick—J. McCann	[illegible]
LE GALLEZ, James L.—J. T. Ryan	[illegible]
LOWENBEIN, Ernest, Jr.—J. W. Walters	[illegible]
LUHRS, Ernst A.—Richard Vom Hofe	[illegible]
LATHROP, Elizabeth T.—Hugh O'Neill	[illegible]
LAMB, Hugh—Ebenezer C. Hay and others	[illegible]
MORTON, Thomas F.—E. T. Cornell	[illegible]
MORTON, Juliet—E. T. Cornell	[illegible]
MOLINELLI, Anthony—John Leffler & Co.	[illegible]
MIDDLETON, Arthur W.—W. M. Middleton	[illegible]
MORRISEY, Edward F.—Titus Sheard Company	213
McCORMACK, Eugene—The Cook & Bernheimer Co.	113
MULLER, George H.—The Cook & Bernheimer Co.	42
MILANO, Domenico—D. E. Austen, receiver	137
MADDEN, Michael F.—The City of New York	[illegible]
MILDENBERG, Samuel H.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	119
MOORE, Matthew H.—J. S. Bryant	205
MOFFAT, Almet S.—I. A. Hopper, trustee, deficiency	4,494
McDONNELL, Terence—H. B. Kirk & Co.	50
McCOY, James—H. B. Kirk & Co.	97
NEUBERGER, Aaron—D. E. Austen, receiver	139
ONGLEY, Charles E. and Ella L.—William G. Leland	298
OLSEN, Ernest—C. Pfluger	45
OLCOTT, Jennie H.—C. L. Chambert	150
PLUMMER, John J.—J. A. Bunn	237
POPE, Thomas J., Jr.—D. E. Austen, receiver	[illegible]
PARMENTIER, Eliza, administratrix—M. Littlewood	437
REIDEL, John and Catherine, or Katherine—W. C. F. Mangels	1,197
RUSSELL, Mary C.—E. Merrill	135
ROE, Gelston G.—G. Taylor	224
RYAN, Patrick—Cook & Bernheimer Company	78
SCHNEER, Benjamin—G. F. Victor and others	329
SCHNEER, Benjamin—B. Passavant and others	293
SIMPSON, John A. F.—R. M. Hall and another	980
STUNKER, Henry—Henry Heide	36
SIEGEL, Abraham—M. D. Steuer	250
SCHICKLER, Samuel—The City of New York	27
SALOMON, Nathan—The Cudahy Packing Company	122
STEVENS, Augustus P.—American Lithographic Company	1,737
SLOCUM, Charles H.—L. F. Brennecke & Co.	458
SMITH, George D.—S. P. Cahill	360
SMITH, Jefferson P.—J. M. Griggs	1,008
SMITH, John B.—D. E. Austen, receiver	196
THE AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Joseph J. Little and Margaret Worthington, individually and as administrators—Frank Reynolds as receiver	307
THE NASSAU BANK—J. Thorne, Jr., and another, executors	206
THE NASSAU BANK—National Bank of Newburg	150
THE MONTAUK GAS FIXTURE COMPANY—Peter A. Frasse & Co.	65
ALPHA COMBINED HEATING AND Lighting Manufacturing Company—Peter Fraser	288
THE NEW YORK PRESS COMPANY, Limited—Anna E. Dickinson	3,055
TRIPAULT, Ludovic—L. Mathot	120
TURNER, Lucy E.—P. Carion	289
TARBOX, Charles W.—G. W. Martin	46
VORNDRAN, George—Morris and Solomon N. Levy	1,009
WASSERBERGER, Nathan—H. B. Scharmann & Sons	1,184
WALSH, Bernard—Peter Doelger; deficiency	11,038
WATSON, Willie S.—R. Christie	[illegible]

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Western Villa Site Company of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital stock, $15,000. Directors—Frank M. Teed, John E. Pearse, and Henry N. Turk, New York City.

Lexington Avenue Ice Company of New York City; capital stock, $100,000. Directors—John D. Allen, Philadelphia; Everett H. Barney, Springfield, Mass.; Walter B. Havens, Jr., James B. McGuire, and Henry Stanton, New York City.

Kip-Armstrong Company of New York City, to manufacture all kinds of machinery; capital stock, $7,000. Directors—Charles Sackman and Mathias Mertz, Brooklyn; Solomon Weight, Jr., Thomas F. V. Victor, and Thomas M. Schneidler, New York City.

Rousseau's Electrical Works of New York City, to manufacture apparatus and appliances for electrical purposes; capital stock, $25,000. Directors—David Rousseau, Bronx; I. M. Randolph Moikelham, John Sheafer Douglas, Charles H. Hart, and Frederick W. Douglas, New York City.

The Cairo Water Company of Cairo, N. Y., to supply that village with water; capital stock, $40,000. Directors—George B. Covington, Brooklyn; William P. Richardson, Goshen; Duncan Cameron, Charles M. Russell, Herbert A. Heyn, Willard F. Inman, and A. J. Doon, New York City.

The Empire State Idaho Mining Company of New York City, to carry on a mining business in the various States and Territories of the Union; capital stock, $730,000. Directors—Edwin Packard, Brooklyn; George Cox, Jr., J. Edward Weld, Herbert W. Grindal, James Dunne, William S. Dennett, and Richard M. Hurd, New York City.

CASHIER ZABRISKIE RESIGNS.

John G. Zabriskie, assistant cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank of this city, has resigned. The cause of Mr. Zabriskie's resignation goes back to February last, when it was found that the Chemical National Bank had lost almost $400,000 through loans made to John S. Silver and Francis Grable, promoters of Western mining properties.

According to the statement made yesterday by Vice President Bates of the Tradesmen's National Bank, Mr. Zabriskie resigned, not because he had involved the bank in any way, but because he had had personal dealings with Messrs. Grable and Silver. The securities given by these persons proved not so good as Mr. Zabriskie thought they were, and several judgments were entered against him. His resignation came as a result of that action. Mr. Zabriskie, it was added, is at liberty to remain with the bank if he cares to do so.

Pneumatic Tubes on Brooklyn Bridge.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Second District, yesterday handed down a decision holding that the pneumatic tubes of the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company may be placed across the Brooklyn Bridge, subject, however, to Commissioner Shea's regulations. Justice Cullen, writing the opinion, says Commissioner Shea has the right to require the location of the plaintiff's tubes to be changed, or even that the company's privileges may be abrogated, if this is done in good faith. But as long as similar privileges are granted and do not operate to the detriment of public travel, they are properly the subject of contract, and "cannot capriciously and unreasonably be taken away."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fair Business in Small Properties—Yesterday's Dealings at Auction—Other Items.

Whitehouse & Porter, together with Charles S. Brown, have sold for Dr. A. H. Smith the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 15 East Thirty-eighth Street, 23.9 by 98.9.

The Stevens Real Estate Company has sold to Charles F. Fonthan, the lot Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100. A building loan has been made in connection with the sale.

Mrs. Georgia P. Williams is the purchaser of the southerly half and F. W. Woolworth of the northerly half of the plot of about three lots, Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, sold recently by A. Duane Pell. Mr. Pell still holds about twenty feet front, south of his residence, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street. It is rumored, however, that this may eventually be included in Mr. Woolworth's purchase.

Slauson & Hobbs were the brokers in the sale of the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets, for Paul B. Pugh.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has sold to a builder, for improvement, two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 80 feet east of Brook Avenue.

Emily Underhill has sold the three-and-a-half-story dwelling 94 Park Avenue, 16.5 by 80.

S. H. Greenbaum has purchased for F. Vivanti, from Builder T. Mayer, the five-story apartment house, with stores, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 90 by 95.

It is reported that the five-story flat at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street and Lexington Avenue, 47.6 by 55, has been sold for about $45,000.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Mabel Slade, for $9,490, the three-story brick dwelling 361 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company for $25,886 the plot, Teasdale Place, north side, 525 feet west of Trinity Avenue, 49.9 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Morris Franklin, for $20,988 the five-story brick tenement 400 Madison Street, 25 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 12 and 14 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 21 and 20, respectively, by 102.2, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $26,385.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George F. Langbein, referee, Third Avenue, west side, 130 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 102.2 by 105.6 by 100 by 95.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,892; subject to another mortgage for $13,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 526, 532, and 534 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 375, 419.11, and 434.8 feet, respectively, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 15.5, 14.9, and 15.4, respectively, by 99.11, three three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgments, on 526, $2,082; on 532, $2,442; on 534, $2,442; each subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 5 East Ninety-third Street, north side, 146.8 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 21.6 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,248; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 686 Lexington Avenue, west side, 75.11 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, 24.6 by 90, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $29,645.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 125 feet east of Riverside Drive, for a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 56.10; Mark Ash of 918 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $10,000.

Twenty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 84; George Schreiner of 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $52,000.

Old Croton Aqueduct, west side, 23.6 feet north of Macomb's Dam Road, for a one-and-a-half-story frame barn, 26 by 41; Henry A. Dewey, owner; W. C. Folin, architect; cost, $1,000.

Union Avenue, south side, 157 feet east of Boston Road, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 60; Matthew Riley of 1,214 Tinton Avenue, owner; William H. Hopkins, architect; cost, $5,500.

Wales Avenue, northeast corner of Port Morris Railroad, for a two-story frame storehouse and a one-story frame shed; Lawrence Maxwell of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Wales Avenue, owner; A. Pfeiffer, architect, cost, $400.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, northeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, 20.11 by 46.4 and 24.9 by 59.8; Frederick Winkler of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Courtlandt Avenue, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 222 West Sixty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with stores; George Benz of 222 West Sixty-eighth Street, owner; E. W. Gries of 30 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 55 Marion Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,500.

Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Horatio Street, to two three-story brick hotels; G. A. Vett of 60 Eighth Avenue, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 352 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with stable; Stephen Merritt of 241 West Twenty-third Street, owner; J. A. Sinclair, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 180 feet east of Morris Avenue, to two two-story frame dwellings, with stores; William Schultz of 539 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 1,600 Vanderbilt Avenue, to a three-story frame house; John Dosher of 11 Hart Street, Brooklyn, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $1,700.

Bristow Street, west side, 185 feet south of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame storage house; Frank Bauman of 229 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; L. C. Vanecek of 3,269 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 10.

AVENUE A, 1,442, 25.1x98; Albert Oppenheim to Herman Oppenheim	$1
AVENUE D, e s, 46.8 ft s of 5th St, 28.4x 82; Sarah Michelson and wife to Louis H. Knopping	1
BARRETTO ST, w s, 211 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; Amund Johnsen and wife to Martin Johnsen	1
BEACH AV, s s, Lots 202 and 203, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Malinda G. Mace to Robert Morrow	900
BEACH AV, s s, Lots 204 and 205, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Malinda G. Mace to James Morrow	900
BEECH ST, s s, Lot 196, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Malinda G. Mace to Robert Stewart	450
BOULEVARD, e s, extends from 124th to 125th St, —x75; New York Investment and Improvement Company to William Wetterer	100
BOWERY, 108 and 108½, w s, 37.6x110; Elizabeth St, 84, 86, and 88, 74.4x91; Susan H. Husson and others to Matthew A. Husson	1
BOWERY, 108 and 108½, w s, 37.6x110; Elizabeth St, 84, 86, and 88, 74.4x91; Matthew A. Husson and wife to Hannah M. Vermilyea	1
BOWERY, 108 and 108½, w s, 37.6x110; Elizabeth St, 84, 86, and 88, 74.4x91; John Husson and wife to Matthew A. Husson	1
CLOVER ST, s w corner of Bryant Av, 136.7x irregular x111x201; also lot on Main St, leading from New York to Boston, and adjoining land of John Cornell; Richard D. Williams to Lillian M. Williams	1
COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 103d St, 40.11x100; William Schneider to William F. Havemeyer	1
GRAND AV, s e corner of Buchanan Place, 160x200; Edward Briner to Townsend Wandell	1
GROVE HILL PLACE, s s, at s e s of lot of Paulina Dalmar, runs n 4 to 160th St x w 23.1x s 4 to place x e 23.1; Clara Decker to Paulina Dalmar, (quitclaim)	1
GROVE HILL PLACE, s s, at s e s of lands of Adolph Schneider, runs n 4 to 160th St x w 23.1; Clara Decker to Adolph Schneider, (quitclaim)	1
GROVE HILL PLACE, s s, at s e s of land of Clarence H. Horn, runs n 4 to 160th St x w 23.1; Clara Decker to Clarence H. Horn, (quitclaim)	1
GROVE HILL PLACE, s s, at s e s of lands of Carl H. Stocker, runs n 4 to Trinity Av x s 4 to place x w 23.2; Clara Decker to Carl H. Stocker, (quitclaim)	1
HESTER ST, n s, 48.6 ft e of Mott St, 25x 50.5x irregular; Catharine E. Kein to Marion H. Kein	1
JACKSON AV, e s, 118.10 ft s of 166th St, 40x77.8; George Bechmann to Caroline Bechmann, ½ part	1
JACKSON AV, w s, 119.8 ft s of 166th St, 19.5x72; George Bechmann to Caroline Bechmann, ½ part	1
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 97th St, 25x85; Francis J. Schnugg to Louis J. Porr	25,000
MADISON ST, 289, 25x100; Joseph E. Weed to Harris Mandelbaum and another	1
MADISON ST, 289, 25x100; Eliza Ball to Joseph E. Weed	1
OLD BROADWAY, s e corner of 132d St, 25.10x119.10x24.8x128; Fritz Wegener to Henry H. Dreyer	1
PRESCOTT AV, e corner of Bolton Road, runs n e 114.2x s e 82.8x s e 81.9 to Seaman Av x s w 138.8 to road x n 128.6; Frank Koch to Edward J. Farrell	1
PRINCE ST, 133 and 135, n s, 100 ft e of West Broadway, 40x71.3; Mary A. Harriot to Viola Hahn	1
WEST END AV, 855, 21.6x40x irregular; Walworth Ward to New York Investment and Improvement Company	1
WILLARD AV, n s, 200 ft e of Katonah Av, 25x200 to Opdyke Av; Willard Av, n s, 375 ft e of Katonah Av, 25x200 to Opdyke Av, and Willard Av, n s, 325 ft e of Katonah Av, 50x200 to Opdyke Av, (partition deed;) Theodore Scott, with James R. Scott and another	1
1ST AV, w s, 71.11 ft n of 116th St, 29x 78; Catharine E. Kein to James P. Kein	Gift
2D AV, n e corner of 70th St, 25x74; George Bechmann to Caroline Bechmann, ½ part	1
2D AV, w s, 48.11 ft s of 105th St, 25x 100; George Bechmann to Caroline Bechman, ½ part	1
3D AV, e s, 25.3 ft s of 90th St, 50x85; Joseph J. Schreiner and wife to George Fennell, ½ part	1
3D AV, e s, 100.3 ft s of 90th St, 25.8x 110; George Fennell and wife to Joseph J. Schreiner, ½ part	1
ward Sherman	1
3D AV, 1,593, e s, 25x85; Joseph J. Schreiner and another to Anna Walker and another	100
11TH AV, w s, 57 ft n of 178th St, 18x80; Jacob Hess to Andrew J. Larkin	1
14TH AV, n s, 150 ft w of 5th St, 25x114, Wakefield; James B. Mulholland to Ed-	
15TH AV, n s, w ½ of Lot 626, map of Wakefield; Edward Sherman to James D. Mulholland	1,200
3D ST, s s, 111 ft e of Avenue D, 20x 105.10; 3d St, 350 East, 21x105.10; Louis H. Knopping to Sarah Michelson and another	1
4TH ST, 92, 25x115; Elizabeth Straub, individually and as executrix, to Joseph Ruff, re-recorded	28,000
14TH ST, 240 West, 25x103.3; Fannie Hamlin to Ernest G. W. Woerz	1
23D ST, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x 98.9; Joseph Kaufmann to Theresa M. Adams	1
24TH ST, s s, 292.9 ft w of 2d Av, 24.4x 98.9; Charles E. H. Phillips and others to Emily R. Kipp	25,000
32D ST, 247 and 249 West, 36.10x110; Maria L. Frith to Julius Dreyfus	100
34TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 98.9; James L. Hutton to Daniel H. Smith	27,000
34TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 98.9; James L. Hutton as executor to Daniel H. Smith	1
42D ST, s s, extends from Broadway to 7th Av, —x—, leasehold; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Charles Thorley	2,500
78TH ST, 204 West, 35x102.2; Rose I. Chamberlain to Annie S. Patten	1
90TH ST, s s, 127.9 ft e of 5th Av, 25.7x 100.8; Mark Sibley Severance and another, individually, and as trustee, to Harris Mandelbaum and another	1
90TH ST, s s, 127.9 ft e of 5th Av, 25.7x 100.8; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Isaac H. Clothier	1
123D ST, 245 East, 27x100.11; Catharine Bormann to Sarah Hawkridge	1
136TH ST, n s, 371.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 30x100; Emily B. Sandford, individually and as executrix, to Sarah S. Black	1
136TH ST, 1,017 and 1,019, n s, 371.10 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 30x100; Sarah S. Black to Kaspar Muller and another	3,225
138TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 125x200; 138th St, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x200; H. B. Kirk and wife to Simon Adler and another	1
138TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 75x200; Simon Adler and others to Henry Muller	1
166TH ST, 463 West, 25x100; John Schreyer to W. D. Morgan	1
166TH ST, s e corner of Jackson Av, 77.8x98.10x77.8x98.10; George Bechmann to Caroline Bechmann, ½ part	1
176TH ST, formerly Woodruff Av, n s, 25 ft e of Lot 75, map of Fairmount, being part of Lot 75, same map; Rodman B. Ellison and another to Gerald C. Connor	100
179TH ST, n s, 98.5 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; Jacob Hess and another to Ernst Marx Nathan Company	10
182D ST, n s, 216.8 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x 79.11; Catherina Schmidt to John Schreyer	1
182D ST, n s, 216.8 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x 79.11; W. D. Morgan to Catherina Schmidt	1

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN, Charles L., and another to Gibson Art Glass and Decorating Company; 140 to 146 East 33d St, 5 years	4,200
CANNON, Ulysses A., to A. J. Schneider; 3d Av, n e corner of 143d St, 7 years	1,800
DINKELSPIEL, Louis W., to Louis Waldron; 65th St, n s, 76.5 ft w of Boulevard, 88.6x100.5x irregular, 10 years	$6,250-7,000
CIVOLARI, Gaetano, to Michele Voccoli; 107 Mulberry St, 4 2-3 years	360
FISCHEL, Harry, to Abraham Schwartz; 135 and 137 Chrystie St, 5 years	6,900
JOHNSON, Rebecca B., to Mathushek & Son Piano Company; Broadway, 1,567 and 1,569, s w corner of 47th St, 5 years	4,800
KODEL, John, to Philip Mock; 740 8th Av, 5 years	1,200
KUSTER, Charles H., executor, to Konrad Lofink; 602 Morris Av, s e corner of 151st St, 3 years	450
SCHREINER, Joseph J., to Joseph Callan; 1,591 3d Av, 2 years	630
TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE to Almira W. Kingsley; 42 West 50th St, 21 years	769
TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE to Adrienne Pitzipio; 50th St, n s, 440 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100, 21 years	821
WALKER, Isaac H., and another, executors, to Max Kinderman; 1,471 Lexington Av, 3 years	600-645
WOLF, Michael J., to Annette Pelletier; 467 Columbus Av, 3 years	900

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, James, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; w s of Sheridan Av, 265 ft n of Ella St, 1 year	7,000
BLAKE, Robert J., to Citizens' Savings Bank; s e corner of Lenox Av and 142d St, 1 year	54,000
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Frederick Hitchcock; s s of 142d St, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years	1,500
BRUCK, Anselm, to William Rankin; s s of 82d St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	60,000
CASSERLY, John, to Elizabeth M. Audley; s e corner of Robbins Av and 150th St, 3 years	8,000
CHRISTIE, David, to William H. Macy, Jr.; s s of 109th St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	21,000
CHRISTIE, David, to Caroline L. Macy; s s of 109th St, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	20,000
CHRISTIE, David, to William M. Kingsland; s s of 109th St, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	20,000
CLAREY, Patrick, and wife to the East Chester Savings Bank; Lot 139, map of Olinville, at William's Bridge Station, 1 year	1,000
COHEN, Harris and Abraham, to Leopold Haas; s s of Worth St, 4 ft e of Baxter St, 2 years	20,000
COHEN, Harris and Abraham, to Theodore Wheeler; 19 to 23 Baxter St, s e corner of Worth St, 5 years	60,000
CONNOR, Gerald C., to Rodman B. and William P. Ellison; n s of 76th St, part of Lot 75, map of Fairmount, 1 year	900
DREYFUS, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; n s of 82d St, 201 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	15,000
DONOHUE, Annie, to Jennie E. Gibb; s s of 150th St, 325.3 ft e of Morris Av; n s of Westchester Av, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 1 month	500
DONOHUE, Mary E., to Murray Hill Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 115th St, 303.4 ft e of 1st Av, installments	6,000
FORAN, Margaret J., to New York Life Insurance Company; s s of 51st St, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year	6,000
FORDINSKY, Harris, to Holmes & Philbrick; s s of 116th St, 110 ft w of Madison Av, demand	2,000
FRANKENBERG, Jacob H., to Maria H. Kleeberg; s s of 73d St, 263 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years	20,000
GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN St. Peter's Church of William's Bridge to Annie M. Sackmann; Lot 590, map of Wakefield, 3 years	1,500
HAHN, Viola, to Mary A. Harriot; 133 and 135 Prince St, 3 years	34,000
HAMANN, Mary A., and others to Jennie S. Anderson; s s of 173d St, 105 ft w of Washington Av, 3 years	500
HESS, Jacob, to Solomon Moses; n s of 179th St, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 1 year	1,500
HESS, Jacob, to Solomon Moses; n s of 179th St, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 3 years	6,000
HETTRICK, Mathew, to Edward P. Shields; s w corner of 8th Av and 38th St, 1 year	30,000
HEUSER, Lizzie, to John M. Phillips, executor, &c.; Lots 360 and 361, map property of S. Cambreling and others at Fordham, 3 years	1,800
KERWIN, Andrew J., Jr., to Germania Life Insurance Company; s w corner of Boulevard and 105th St, 3 years	125,000
KIPP, Emily R., to Charles E. H. Phillips and others; s s of 24th St, 292.10 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years	18,000
LENIHAN, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 117 Forsyth St, 1 year	9,000
MAYER, Robert, to Adolph G. Hupfel; n s of 19th Av, 162.6 ft w of 2d St, 24th Ward; also w s of Bronx River Road, Lot 136, Map No. 2, partition sale, part of Hyatt Farm, &c., near Woodlawn, demand	2,000
McDONALD, William, to George H. Purser, Jr., executor, &c.; Lot 452, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years	3,500
MICHELSON, Lena, and others to Carl Fischer; 50 and 52 Avenue D, 5 years	26,000
MICHELSON, Lena and Sarah, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; s s of 3d St, 111 ft e of Avenue D, 1 year	1,800
MILLER, Kaspar and Maria, to Sarah S. Black; 1,017 and 1,019 East 136th St, ½ year	2,225
MILLER, Henry, to Sara A. Lawrence and another; n s of 138th St, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, demand	6,500
MORGAN, Willett D., to John Schreyer; 463 West 166th St, 3 years	3,500
MORROW, Robert, to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors; Lots 202 and 203, map of Laconia Park, 3 years	450
NOBLE, Ralph, to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors, &c.; Lot 197, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge, 3 years	225
OHL, Philipp, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 331 West 120th St, 1 year	7,000
O'SHEA, Joanna C., to Abbie G. Hinckley; 55 St. Nicholas Place, 1 year	1,425
PICKEN, John A., to Margaret F. Everitt; s s of 165th St, 164.8 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year	4,000
PITZIPIO, Adrienne, to Charles H. Chumar; 23 West 50th St, leasehold, 3 years	4,000
SCHREINER, Joseph J., and George Fennell to the German Savings Bank; s e corner of 3d Av and 90th St, 1 year	28,000
SCHREINER, Joseph J., and George Fennell to the German Savings Bank; s s of 90th St, 85 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year	14,000
SCHREINER, Joseph J., and George Fennell to the German Savings Bank; e s of 3d Av, 100.3 ft s of 90th St, 1 year	22,000
SCHREINER, Joseph J., and George Fennell to the German Savings Bank; e s of 3d Av, 25.3 ft s of 96th St, and two adjoining plots, 1 year, (three mortgages)	44,000
SCHMIDT, Philip, to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Audubon Av, 70 ft s of 171st St, 1 year	1,500
SCUDDER, George H., and others to Augustus T. Gillender, as committee, &c.; 533 Broome St, six-sevenths part, 3 years	4,000
SCHWORER, Louis, to Bridget Moran; 255 Avenue B, 3 years	10,000
SMITH, Daniel H., to James L. Hutton; n s of 34th St, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years	22,000
STEWART, Robert, to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors, &c.; Lot 196, map of Laconia Park, 3 years	225
STRAUSS, Hermann, to Sarah K. de Beixedon; n w corner of 5th Av and 111th St, 1 month	11,000
STRINGHAM, Mary, and others to Sarah A. Briggs; plot bounded north by land of John C. Cooper, east by land of heirs of Samuel Bowne, south by land of Margaret Herring, and northwest by waters of the Narrows, City Island, 1 year	1,700
WEED, Joseph E., to Eliza Ball; 289 Madison St, 7 years	20,000
WETTERER, William, to New York Investment and Improvement Company; e s of Boulevard, extends from 124th to 125th St, 1 year	32,500
YEAMAN, Ellen, to Charles F. Watson; w s of West End Av, 63.1 ft s of 89th St, 3 years	20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARTLETT, Jane W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	$15,000
BECHMANN, George, to Caroline Bechmann, (four assignments)	Nom.
BERGER, Morris, to Charles I. Schampain	2,500
CHEDSEY, Nathan A., to Ann M. Chedsey	Omitted.
EVERDELL, William K., to Henry B. Howell, (two assignments)	Nom.
FAHS, Louis A., executor, to Mina Endemann	Nom.
FAHS, Louis A., executor, to Caroline Ott	Nom.
KNIGHT, Jacob, trustee, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee	5,500
LORGE, Julius B., to Moses S. Lorsch	Nom.
MEYERS, Nathaniel, to May Goldsmith, ½ part	Nom.
MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees	Nom.
OGDEN, David B., to Herbert Parson and others, trustees	18,000
ORLANDO, Antonio, to Giovanni Lordi	1,300
PHILLIPS, Charles, to Ann Fechteles	Nom.
SCHILLER, Louis, to Anna F. Ramsdell	1,438
SMITH, Andrew W., to the German Savings Bank	28,508
THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to James M. Wentz	Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Atlantic Trust Company, as general guardian	30,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to George H. Granniss	15,000
UHLINE, Jane, to Arne Omsted	956
WETTERER, William, to Paul B. Pugh	8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

LAFAYETTE PLACE, 25; James Fyffe against Charles T. Thompson, owner; the Lafayette Place Club, contractors	382
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 151st St, 102x108; Charles A. Du Bois against Claude W. Mick, owner and contractor	245
WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Hubert St, 75x79.9x irregular; the Berger Manufacturing Company against John Kehoe, owner; F. P. Dinkelberg, contractor	255
WEST BROADWAY, 533; the Berger Manufacturing Company against John Walker, owner and contractor	425
WEST BROADWAY, 533; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against John Walker, owner and contractor	425
18TH ST, 10 East; the Berger Manufacturing Company against Adolph Kerbs, owner; A. L. Frost, contractor	285
116TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x—; F. E. Mansfield against Fordinsky & Barash, owners and contractors	75
119TH ST, 311 and 313 West; Jacob Rabinowitz against Orison Dickenson, owner; Dickinson & Howes, contractors	$150

Lis Pendens.

RIDGE ST, e s, 153.9 ft n of Rivington St, 21.3x 100; Penelope A. Luttgen against Samuel Marks and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, McClure & Rolston.

140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 100x99.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Carrie E. Magee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

LIBERTY ST, 95 and 97; Frederic J. Middlebrook against Thomas R. White and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

14TH ST, 506 East; Sarah P. Scribner against Solomon and Sarah Jacobs, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Haldane.

121ST ST, (now closed,) centre line, 75 ft w of Boulevard, runs n — to n s of 121st St x w — to centre line of Bloomingdale Road, (now closed,) x 3 to centre line of 121st St x e — to beginning; Ernest Thalmann against James A. Deering and others, (action to adjudge title and recover possession;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 574.10 ft w of Trinity Place, 75x100; Anthony F. Barro against Louisa Goldner and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, F. G. Anderson.

6TH AV, 852; Algernon S. Myers against Arthur Burns, (attachment;) attorney, D. M. Neuberger.

LENOX AV, n w corner of 113th St, 100.11x100; Charles N. Lee and others, executors, &c., against William F. Cronin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

144TH ST, 316, s e corner of Bradhurst Av, 14.6x99.11x25x—; Patrick J. Faraher against Thomas Farrel, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Ford & Tuttle.

WESTERLY ½ of Lot 86, map of Unionport, 50x 108; John Boyle against William H. Hoffmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Banton.

3D AV, n s, e 1-3 part of Lot 399, map of the village of Wakefield, 24th Ward; Ellen A. Wilkinson against Lillian Husson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

BROADWAY, s e corner of Walker St, 28x175 to Courtlandt Alley x29.5x175; Louis M. Jones against Alvah E. Phyfe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

TRACT of land, w s of Bettner's Lane, adjoining land of E. D. Randolph, extends to Hudson River, contains 9 4-10 acres, with land under water, &c.; also tract of land beginning at centre line of Bettner's Lane, and adjoining land of Francis F. Ludlow and another, extends to Hudson River, contains 9 35-100 acres, with land under water, &c., and property in Yonkers; Central Trust Company of New York against Robert A. Johnston, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, May 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.
117—Westinghouse Co. vs. Gt. Nor. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 43 Post Office Building. Jury calendar.
110—Niehaus vs. Detweiler & S. F. Mfg. Co.
111—Schmitz vs. same.
112—Haeuptner vs. same.
140—Solomon vs. Kohn.
150—U. S. vs. Dwyer.
153—Siegell vs. Lientand.
154—Corsgio vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
57—Ficcaro vs. same.
58—Same vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel. John L. Feeney, appellant, vs. Board of Canvassers, &c.; same vs. same.—Order modified so as to provide for a recount in accordance with the views set forth in the prevailing opinion of the court, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party.

People ex rel. The Forest Commission, appellants, vs. Frank Campbell, Controller; same vs. same.—Orders reversed and the case remanded to the Appellate Division for a hearing on the merits, with costs.

Margaretha Eckhardt vs. City of Buffalo, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against defendant on the stipulation, with costs.

Herman F. Inderlied and another, appellants, vs. Nicholas Whaley; Louis H. Allen vs. John Matthar et al., appellants; Stephen D. Arents vs. Long Island Railroad Company, appellant; Susance L. Ehmer vs. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Libbie Sparmocchia, appellant, vs. Frederick Loew and another, executors; Charles F. Hine vs. Henry Allen and another, appellants; Annie C. Pell et al. vs. Manhattan Railway Company and another, appellants; Julia M. Phyfe, executrix, vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company and another, appellants; The National Park Bank, appellant, vs. Warren N. Goddard.—Judgments and orders affirmed, with costs.

Eugene Clifford Potter, appellant, vs. Charles H. T. Collis, as Commissioner of Public Works, and the Mayor, &c., of New York, and the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs. Questions 1, 2, and 3 answered in the negative, and Questions 4 and 5 not answered.

Xavier Stirele, appellant, vs. Union Railway Company.—Order affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered for defendant on the stipulation, with costs.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 497, 499, 500, 502, 506, 508, 510, 504.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Barrett, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
67—Stokes vs. Polley.
45—Tobias vs. Wierck.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Levison vs. Janowitz.
2—Dolan vs. Rothschild.
3—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
4—Heine vs. Rohner.
5—Curtin vs. St. Augustine's Church.
6—Crow vs. Low.
7—Hartman vs. Hartman.
8—Emerald Hillsmith M. Co. vs. Tannenbaum.
9—Tice vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—In re Rogers.
11—Bermingham vs. Worcester Cycle Mfg. Co.
12—Stern vs. Runkel.
13—In re Craigan.
14—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Weed.
15—In re Buffalo Investment Co.
16—O'Leary vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
17—Smith vs. Adams.
18—Trueb vs. N. Y. Asbestos Mfg. Co.
19—Schmelzel vs. Ridabock.
20—In re Wolff.
21—Lord vs. Taylor.
22—Spellman vs. Muehlfeld.
23—Mearns vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
24—Rankin vs. Tangredi.
25—Hamilton vs. Hamilton.
26—Blackbourne vs. Met. Messenger Co.
27—Lawrence vs. Berham.
28—People, &c., vs. Hirschfeld.
29—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
30—Brown vs. City of N. Y.
31—Rowland vs. Nat. Spirometer Co.
32—Boskowitz vs. Stimmel.
33—Levy vs. Egler.
34—In re Lawson.
35—Bernstein vs. Bernstein.
36—Graeff vs. Otto.
37—In re Bostwick.
38—Wainwright vs. Donohue.
39—In re La Forge.
40—In re Duncan.
41—Harb vs. McCaffrey.
42—Colton vs. Wallack.
43—Freeman vs. Rapp.
44—People, &c., vs. King.
45—Mason vs. Godey Co.
46—Morrill vs. Morrill.
47—People, &c., vs. Morri.
48—Same vs. Kelch.
49—Same vs. Janitz.
50—People ex rel. McCord vs. Coler.
51—Caffrey vs. Mason.
52—Kernochan vs. Gaffney.
53—Ward vs. Boyd.
54—Morrison vs. Harrell.
55—Gerards vs. Wickes.
56—People, &c., vs. Jacobson.
57—Browne vs. Patterson.
58—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
59—Faubel vs. Clinton Bank.
60—Traphagen vs. Donihee.
61—Smith vs. Goldsmith.
62—Clark vs. Clark.
63—Cochrane vs. Buchanan.
64—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Simon.
65—Dunn vs. Ansorge.
66—Crowley vs. Sewall.
67—Thorn vs. Lock.
68—Grennell vs. McKelvey.
69—Blanche vs. Ponnat.
70—Bowen vs. Bowen.
71—Cole vs. Pakas.
72—Flick vs. Flick.
73—Daly vs. Jones.
74—Masterton vs. Rider and Driver Pub. Co.
75—Willcox vs. Herrmann.
76—In re Cutting.
77—Ostrander Fire Brick Co. vs. Haliski.
78—Stone vs. Stone.
79—Dunkly vs. Dunkly.
80—Woerishoffer vs. Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.
6953—Stiege vs. Stiege.
6954—Doty vs. Doty.
6955—Seigel vs. Seigel.
6956—Link vs. Link.
6957—Knowles vs. Knowles.
6958—Moretti vs. Moretti.
6959—Winterfelt vs. Winterfelt.
6960—Losar vs. Losar.
6961—Swanson vs. Swanson.
5926—Repetta vs. Repetta.
6963—Moon vs. Moon.
6964—Champion vs. Champion.
6965—Cohen vs. Cohen.
6966—Eckhardt vs. Eckhardt.
6967—Cousy vs. Cousy.
6968—Gunther vs. Gunther.
6969—Hadley vs. Hadley.
6971—Coven vs. Coven.
6972—Naumer vs. Naumer.
6973—Larson vs. Larson.
6974—Mara vs. Mara.
6975—Martin vs. Martin.
6976—Pollstein vs. Pollstein.
6977—Baussano vs. Baussano.
6978—Hamje vs. Hamje.
6979—Mallon vs. Mallon.
6980—Fennell vs. Fennell.
6981—Brandenberg vs. Brandenberg.
6982—O'Hara vs. O'Hara.
6983—Edwards vs. Edwards.
6984—Gerlach vs. Gerlach.
6985—Weber vs. Weber.
6986—Emerick vs. Emerick.
6987—Bromberg vs. Bromberg.
6988—Pincus vs. Pincus.
6989—Spencer vs. Spencer.
6990—Brush vs. Brush.
6991—Rappaport vs. Rappaport.
6992—Ritter vs. Ritter.
6993—Malenghini vs. Malenghini.
6994—Prelurz vs. Prelurz.
6995—Woodbury vs. Woodbury.
6996—Connelly vs. Connelly.
6759—Vreeland vs. Vreeland.
6742—Muller vs. Muller.
6585—Schlegel vs. Schlegel.
5989—Morris vs. Morris.
6754—Friedman vs. Friedman.
6756—Frisch vs. Frisch.
6176—Drew vs. Drew.
5984—Welt vs. Welt.
6364—Merz vs. Merz.
6166—Corwin vs. Corwin.
6762—Frank vs. Frank.
5173—Stoudt vs. Stoudt.
6752—Wachsmith vs. Wachsmith.
6741—Amster vs. Amster.
6151—Clauter vs. Clauter.
5988—Graham vs. Graham.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.
6177—Beerman vs. Beerman.
6444—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. Seward.
6502—Esty vs. Stoothoff.
3324—Wilson vs. True.
6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6619—Kullo vs. Hinck.
6635—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Wise.
6712—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Charlton.
6714—Muller vs. Muller.
6718—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6322—Cannon vs. Ball.
4853—Gieseler vs. Gieseler.
5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.
6776—Berdell vs. Tripler.
5950—Voorhees vs. Bell & B. Soap Co.
5595—Bell & B. Soap Co. vs. Petrolia Mfg. Co.
6429—Burns & Barclay Co. vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
6645—Arena Athletic Club vs. McPartland.
6740—Coons vs. Chrystie.
6446—Thompson vs. Thompson.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6227—Cornor vs. Hartley.
6461—Lilienthal vs. Vedder.
6614—True vs. Briggs.
6670—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Hoffstadt.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
5719—Solomon vs. Bradley.
6717—Binninger vs. Hero.
6225—Beggar Students' Society vs. Loewenthal.
5927—Dorsett vs. Ormiston.
6707—Heine vs. Rohner.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.
12651—Barry vs. Mayor, &c.
12657—Same vs. same.
16085—Hess vs. Speidel.
16087—Murbach vs. Weir.
15671—Zoll vs. Williams.
15697—Low Chow vs. Joe Hin Kong.
15879—Baron vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
16028—Murray vs. Benson.
16091—Fulso vs. Rohe.
16065—Finn vs. Murray.
15748—Meyer vs. Wronkow.
16122—Buckley vs. Seitz.
14175—McGillicuddy vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
15581—Bernheimer vs. Abendroth.
15676—Same vs. same.
15861—Stamford Mfg. Co. vs. Webster.
16005—Rendel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16156—Hodges vs. Westcott Express Co.
15584—Premer vs. Hoagland.
15862—Rathbun vs. Cohen.
16094—Hand vs. Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.
13961—Austen vs. Sherry Cottage Co.
13962—Same vs. T. New Roofing Co.
14021—Same vs. Dwyer.
13305—Same vs. Long.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
9445—Freedman vs. Havemeyer.
11840—Lehman vs. Buchner.
9028—Williams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10141—Spang vs. Patterson.
10181—Stayton vs. Green.
6139—Cardonner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6918—Sternberger vs. Stein.
10946—Fleishner vs. Peeple.
9703—Hecker vs. Callan.
8245—Black vs. Roe.
4183—Casola vs. Vasques.
11732—Davis vs. Wilson.
11767—Serre vs. Boynton.
11813—Abrams vs. Valentine.
9954—Ryker vs. Glover.
10133—Johannsen vs. Eastmans Co.
9550—Bradley vs. Robinson.
10512—O'Brien vs. McMullen.
10542—Widmayer vs. Grand Conservatory of Music.
10570—Gormley vs. Carrody.
10821—Dunne vs. Central Park, &c., R. R. Co.
10971—Denton vs. Travis.
10983—Holthauser vs. Bissinger.
10540—Vance vs. George Ringler & Co.
10731—Parker vs. Lancashire Ins. Co.
9287—Strauss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., X., and XI. for trial.
8416—Commercial Pub. Co. vs. Beckwith.
8277—McCann vs. Mayor, &c.
10405—Eastern Brewing Co. vs. Romolo.
10416—Goodrich vs. Brosman.
10483—Rhodes vs. Lewson.
10486—Weber vs. Brown.
10469—Levy vs. Goldenberg.
10511—Brunswick B. C. Co. vs. Hand.
4311—Kahn vs. Union Ry. Co.
5354—Striechner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8967—Mfrs.' Nat. Bank vs. Casey.
8381—Steele vs. Eureka Safe & Lock Co.
7155—Igoe vs. Post.
9965—Raupp vs. McLoughlin.
8364—Weber vs. Manhattan Ry Co.
8018—Leroy vs. Griswold.
9366—Koehler vs. Ruppert.
10968—Dowd vs. Pfisterer.
5173—Kenney vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
10882—Nash vs. Spann.
11047—Kiernan vs. Fox.
11069—Rolstein vs. Davidson.
11084—Goldstein vs. Cohen.
11108—Schumacher vs. Krumenaker.
11110—Morrill vs. Kazis.
11126—Thomas & W. Lith Co. vs. Palmer.
11143—N. Y. Commercial Co. vs. Earle.
11145—Rokohl vs. Beers.
11149—Halsey vs. Malcolm.
8328—Huttenhoffer vs. Third Av. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned to May 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Wills for Probate.
At 10 A. M.
Abraham Myerson.
Bartholomew Fitzsimmons.
Samuel Thaxter.
At 10:30 A. M.
Lavinia Lappin.
William Wolkemper.
John Volle.
Victor Durant.
Michael D. Fitzpatrick.
At 2 P. M.
Anna Lindner.
Abraham Seiffer.
John G. Seigler.
Catharine Watkins.
Fielding L. Williams.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
4801—Rosenberg vs. Anabacher.
4802—Mayer vs. same.
526—Wolff vs. Galligan.
577—Reed vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
511—Ansorge vs. Schwartz.
525—Phillips vs. Rochholtz.
3660—Weinberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4101—Neuir vs. Looschen.
4618—Bloom vs. Kempner.
644—Bueb vs. Gerarty.
351—Gallagher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
334—Goodman vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
3294—Helms vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
578—Carroll vs. Toplitz.
4757—Sievert vs. Sievert.
3079—Sandler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2256—Strauss vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1101—Cernowsky vs. Hauk.
3787—Goldstein vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
532—Cohen vs. Studdinski.
1955—Gauer vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
312—Cutler vs. Price.
535—Weinstein vs. McGarry.
573—Geissinger vs. Sophean.
585—Higgins vs. Taylor.
588—Whalen vs. Crane.
1012—Moltz vs. Bloch.
1014—Neuman vs. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk.
1016—Zeltner vs. Bottlers & Mfrs. Assn.
1042—Strobridge Lithographing Co. vs. Kiralfy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
460—Dolan vs. Duffy.
847—Lewis vs. Donohue.
2518—Stewart vs. Bunker.
669—Case vs. Leavitt.
835—Le Blanc vs. Jordan.
93—Tannenbaum vs. Reich.
95—Dunham vs. McClelland.
108—Endes vs. Heidelbach.
681—Higgins vs. Quinn.
330—Kirwan vs. Barnes.
997—Sussman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
998—Poznasky vs. same.
1071—Leber vs. Stores.
955—Kaplan vs. Remslein.
958—Becker vs. Sonn.
675—Olitzky vs. Collins.
991—Hoetzel vs. Weil.
923—Barber vs. Hard.
563—Ullman vs. Horber.
1024—Hinck vs. Baker.
810—Cohen vs. Mellis.
796—Lubliner vs. Raphael.
595—Jay vs. Morris.
813—Nat. Tin Foil and Bottle Cap. Co. vs. Arkell.
341—Koehler vs. Mullen.
1884—Goldstein vs. Vorhaus.
370—Klein vs. Masten.
1036—Strobridge Litho. Co. vs. Forrest.
1039—McTaggart vs. Eastmans Co.
1041—Farreira vs. Smith.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
4812—Moses vs. Avallone.
4046—Brande vs. Tim.
4174—Craighead vs. Universal Trust Co.
3160—Whittlesey vs. Krellman.
4877—Lee vs. Hackett.
2533—McSwegan vs. Thompson.
4970—Price vs. Fraser.
4822—Kuhn vs. David.
5029—Goldsmith vs. Blady.
4880—Porter vs. Arnold.
5023—Neely vs. Gilbert.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Honey for the People.
1—Louis Isaacs.
2—Albert Johnson.
3—George Harvey.
4—Edward J. Dunning.
5—James Keith.
6—Arthur Butcher.
7—William J. Carner.
8—Abraham Jacobs.
9—Henry Murphy.
10—Mary G. Barlotti.
11—Edward W. Fox.
12—John Harnett.
13—John Irving.
14—Joe Doe, William Morris, alias William Manni.
15—Henry Johnson.
16—James Farley.
17—James Greenberg.
18—Floyd L. Danforth.
19—Samuel Koller. Pleadings.
1—Edward Bender.
2—Edward Bender.
3—John Burke, John Smith.
4—John Wilson.
5—Bernard Cohen.
6—Frederick Neuman.
7—Michael Schmidt.
8—James O'Donnell.
9—Charles Pursles.
10—John Jackson.
11—Robert Anderson.
12—Henry Weisbood.
13—Frank Lux.
14—William Harding.
15—John Howarth.
16—Sarah Siegel.
17—Hugh Coyle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Gray and McIntyre for the People.
1—Carlo Di Piazzi.
2—Alfred Kassner.
3—Matthew D. O'Connor.
4—Morris Kaplan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and McCann for the People.
1—William Keeker.
2—Bernhard Gutman.
3—David Lewis.
4—Simon Scharlin, Simon H. Scharlin.
5—Franklin Coxe.
6—James Twohey.
7—Giuseppe Callogerio.
8—John Giegerich.
9—Harris Alexander.
10—William H. Nash.
11—Abraham Bettinger.
12—Thomas W. Kilgannon.
13—Natalie Stamile.
14—Mamie Fisher.
15—Louis Kander.
16—Samuel Lewis.
17—Frank Whittaker.
18—Julius Kackel.
19—Pinkus Ganz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gordon for the People.
1—Wolf Honig, Louis Weinfeld.
2—Edward P. Bostwick, Henry B. Schofield.
3—Leo Lederer, otherwise called Leopold Lederer.
4—Charles A. Hewitt.
5—George Peacock, Michael J. Campbell, Alexander Nelson.
6—Morris Wechsler.
7—Robert Hill.
8—Max Remlein.
9—James Kelly.
10—Mary O'Hara.
11—Henry B. Schofield.
12—Charles Brandt.
13—Frank Heminway.
14—Harry Mahler.
15—John O'Sullivan.
16—Henry Pomeranz.
17—Thomas Hogan.
18—James E. Parks.
19—William Henly.
20—Michael Napolanna.
21—Lizzie Groves.
22—James McNulty.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—McManus vs. Murphy—John E. Brodsky. Cobb vs. Williams—William J. A. McKim. Boss vs. Pflamm—Elbert S. Crandall. Schermerhorn vs. Van Cleve—Algernon S. Norton. Stremel vs. Menton—Maurice B. Blumenthal. Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Heyman—Francis C. Cantine. Matter of Smith—Charles N. Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Hayes vs. Kerr—Hamilton Odell. Orr vs. Lyman—George G. Battle. Parsons vs. Parsons—Obed H. Sanderson.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Wilson vs. Liberty Cycle Company—Edward F. Dwight.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Leverett M. White vs. Jesse T. White—Robert E. L. Lewis.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Mamie Lasar vs. Max J. Lasar—William C. Arnold.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Garretson, J. Day calendar.
460—Annie D. Flynn vs. Mary C. Flynn.
410—Allison vs. Hudson.
524—Nassau Nat'l Bank vs. Ryan.
532—Martinez vs. City of Brooklyn.
531—Lynch vs. Duckworth.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J. Day calendar.
3510—Praeger vs. Brooklyn, Q. Co. & S. R.R.
5010—Volkommer vs. Nassau R. R.
4905—Elliott vs. Davidson.
3304—Ennis vs. Frost.
3611—McDermott vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4580, 4581—Connors vs. Nassau R. R.
4339—Johnson vs. Staten Island & Midland R. R.
5048—Sexton vs. Met. Street R. R.
4429—Stuart vs. Christian.
2886—Merrick vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
4318—Connors vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4982—Bauros vs. Granger.
2733—Gannon vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4024—Hessler vs. Nassau R. R.
3625—Gibbons vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1742—Murphy vs. Nassau R. R.
3187—Wannag vs. 3d Av. R. R.
399—O'Shea vs. Jordan.
4340—Shanley vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
5234—Nichtberger vs. Lipsius Brewery.
2317—Schmutte vs. Smith et al.
3740—Biele vs. Tucker Electrical Co.
1893—Bartnik vs. Erie R. R.
5261—Flynn vs. Slede.
2899—Frederick vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2962—Loughran vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4228—Costain vs. Bell.
4230—Coates vs. Bell.
4165—Quintard vs. Wright.
4635—Fritch vs. Nassau R. R.
3210—Joule vs. Met. Street R. R.
4172—Hoffman vs. Steiger & Co.
4512—Rodriguez vs. Uhlman.
3878—Klar vs. Erbe.
4457—Johnson vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3468—Sheppard vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5182—Nadal vs. Fichten.
4209—Weissman vs. Dry Dock & E. B'way R. R.
4980—O'Connell vs. Clarke et al.
3447—Weir vs. Marston.
2018—Uppington vs. City of Brooklyn.
1390—Stack vs. City of Brooklyn.
2432—Beer vs. Long Island R. R.
5241—Wadsworth vs. Furst.
5565—Frank et al. vs. Tuozzo et al.
3342—Munier vs. Cosgrove.
5014, 5015—Cirest vs. Dunne et al.
3209—Rosswog vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4336—Groves vs. McMonegal.
3904—Eastman vs. Birdseye.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal calendar—Aspinall, J. Thomas English; Frank Gaffney, assault; John O'Neil, burglary.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Held in Room 7, County Court House.
335—Moeller vs. Rueppel.
627—H. Stearns Co. vs. Levy.
628—Westbay vs. Roberge.
20—Rosenblatt vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
554—Lakeland vs. White.
585—Schroeder vs. Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub.
591—Anderson vs. Brook. Heights R. R.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The will of Joseph Britton.
The accounting of Andrew Otterson, Seth C. Keyes, Eliza McMahon, Ellen Cavanagh, or Lord; Charles J. Hauck, Elizabeth Chapman, Christopher R. St. George, William B. Dickey, Mary Ann Stevenson, John F. Steilen, Annie Pattison, Mary E. Berry (motion;) Hiram G. Combes, Nancy E. Palmer, Herman Kornahrens, and Julius Meserits.
The estate of Jane Anderson, William H. Nafis, M. Howell Topping, Elizabeth Fox, Edward Faulkner, Rosanna Coyle, and Catharine E. Carberry.
Review letters testamentary.—Seth C. Keyes.
The real estate of Ann Cody et al.
Contested Calendar at 10:30.—35—Will of George S. Rockwell.

RACING AT MORRIS PARK

A Couple of Youngsters by His Highness Show Remarkable Bursts of Speed.

HIGH DEGREE GETS A STAKE

Fine Finish for the Crotona Handicap, Which Sly Fox Won—Previous, Arabian, Counselor Wernberg, and Handball Also Put Races to Their Credit.

In his day, which was not so very long ago, there was no more popular race horse than His Highness. He was not only the pet of his owner, former Assemblyman David Gideon, when he won the Futurity in 1891, but a great public favorite as well, for Mr. Gideon told every speculative man just how good he was, and allowed them to profit at the expense of the bookmakers by the prowess of his horse. It was at Morris Park that this best son of that grand old sire, The Ill Used, won his first races, and those victories were recalled yesterday when two of his get made their first public appearances. One of these, the filly High Degree, a handsome, showy chestnut, won the Fashion Stakes from that much lauded filly of the Morris brothers' string Prestidigitatrice, in such fashion as to readily stamp her as one of the best misses of the year, even though this was her maiden race. Prestidigitatrice had beaten everything she met until Glenheim took her measure in the Juvenile Stakes.

His Highness was represented by an even better youngster, Jean Bereaud, in the scramble for maiden two-year-olds, and though he was beaten a head by Counselor Wernberg, the victory of the latter was a "fluke," as Jean Bereaud was far and away the better horse of the pair. As it was an open secret that Jean Bereaud had beaten High Degree ten pounds and about a second of time besides in a half-mile trial, interest among horsemen centred in his performance, particularly after High Degree had shown so well. But Jean Bereaud was green as grass at the racing game, fretted a lot, while the field of fifteen youngsters were at the post, and was so fretful that Sloan could not get him into his stride until fully half of the four and a half furlongs of the race had been run. He ran all over the track, as if he did not know what was wanted of him. But when he once got into the game, he was like a torpedo boat in a fleet of mud scows. He had speed, and to spare. Unluckily, just as he got to going at his best, J. S. Curtis's horse Muggins and his rider, Burns, fell on the track, and, in order to save himself, Sloan had to make Jean Bereaud leap over the prostrate horse and rider. Bereaud was equal to that, and then he came, in the quarter of a mile left of the race, like a cyclone.

He went through the field as if they were rooted to the ground, caught and passed everything except Counselor Wernburg, and was only beaten by that animal because the namesake of the Commissary of the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment had had a clear road from start to finish. If there had been twenty yards further to run he would have won in spite of all the accidents that happened to him. The run of this son of His Highness after he got settled to business was one of the most marvelous seen on a race course in many years, and elicited the heartiest sort of applause in spite of the fact that he lost the honors by a few inches. When His Highness can get such horses as these two his future as one of the great sires of the country is assured.

Handicapper Vosburgh had his horses sized up properly in the Crotona Handicap, for all five of the starters finished in a bunch after a wonderfully pretty race, with only noses and heads separating them. Sly Fox, the favorite, just nipped Damien and Ruskin on the post after this pair had made a rattling run from the turn down the homestretch. All five were on even terms as they hit the point where the main track and the Eclipse chute meet, and from there to the finish they ran jump and jump together to the end. Then it was Sims against Sloan, Coylie, O'Leary, and Bergen—for every horse was doing everything he could—and it was Sims's generalship that won.

Previous and Arabian made runaway affairs of the first two races, and Handball, who was sluggish and a bit short of work, just saved himself from defeat by Ortoland in the last event by the vigorous shaking up he received in the last dozen strides.

During the afternoon R. W. Walden & Sons sold their two-year-old bay colt Filligrane, by Galore-Fillette, to A. H. & D. H. Morris.

Details of the day's racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $600, with $10 entrance fee added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Special weights. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:16¾.
1—Previous, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 3 years, by imp. Meddler-Sunnyside, 118 pounds, 2 to 7 .... (Sims)
2—Gala Day, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., 3, 108, 13 to 5 .... (Irving)
3—Ten Spot, P. Nolan's b. g., 4, 118, 60 to 1 .... (Bergen)
Won easily by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse, $500, with $5 entrance fee added, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42. No bid for the winner.
1—Arabian, W. C. Daly's b. h., 4 years, by imp. Galore-Abaca, ($500,) 106 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 .... (O'Connor)
2—Marsian, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 5, 101, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1 .... (Makin)
3—Louise N., I. M. Parr, Jr.'s ch. m., 5, 109, 20 to 1 .... (Hirsch)
Refugee, 5, 109, 10 to 1, (H. Brown;) Highhoe, 3, 84, 15 to 1, (J. Reiff;) Deerslayer, 113, 6, 8 to 5, (Taral;) Black Dude, 3, 96, 7 to 1, (Burns;) Rifle, 4, 111, 60 to 1, (Doggett;) Lithos, 4, 116, 25 to 1, (Lambley,) and Our Johnny, 4, 112, 8 to 1, (Neumeyer,) also ran and finished as named.
Won handily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Fashion Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, of $3,000, of which $400 to second and $250 to third. Last half mile of the Eclipse Course. Time—0:49.
1—High Degree, John Daly's ch. f., by His Highness-Bettie, 119 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 .... (Sloan)
2—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., 119, even money and 2 to 5 .... (Penn)
3—Lady Onward, A. Belmont's blk. f., 119, 15 to 1 .... (Burns)
Water Girl, 119, 40 to 1, (H. Lewis;) Tender, 119, 6 to 1, (Sims;) Nell Daly, 119, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Belle Stuart, 119, 40 to 1, (Songer;) Bell of H., 119, 40 to 1, (Bergen;) Miriam Claire, 119, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) and Corsican Maid, 119, 40 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished as named.
Won easily by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse of $500, with $5 entrance fee added, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. Last four and a half furlongs of the Eclipse Course. Time—0:56.
1—Counsellor Wernberg, James McLaughlin's b. c., by Sir Modred-Nonage, 111 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 .... (Lewis)
2—Jean Beraud, b. c., 107, 7 to 10 and out .... (Sloan)
3—Hapsburg, J. E. Madden's br. c., 107, 10 to 1 .... (Sims)
Sanford, 107, 8 to 1, (Jackson;) Animus, 109, 30 to 1, (Hirsch,) Magnum, 107, 30 to 1, (Spencer;) Hopkins, 111, 30 to 1, (Doggett;) Kirkwood, 107, 8 to 1, (Songer;) Tyran, 107, 30 to 1, (Littlefield;) Larvar, 107, 20 to 1, (Irving;) Influence, 104, 100 to 1, (Garrigan;) Lady Exile, 104, 40 to 1, (McCoy;) Tartan, 104, 40 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Ovation, 112, 30 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named. Muggins, 107, 20 to 1, (Burns,) fell.
Won in a drive by a head; a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Crotona Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:16.
1—Sly Fox, C. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 3 years, by Silver Fox-Asteria, 124 pounds, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5 .... (Sims)
2—Damien, Demial & Farrell's b. h., 5, 128, 18 to 5 and 6 to 5 .... (Sloan)
3—Ruskin, Sydney Paget's b. g., 3, 110, 25 to 1 .... (Coylie)
Thomas Cat, 4, 129, 16 to 5, (O'Leary,) and Warrenton, 3, 118, 8 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished as named.
Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $600, with $10 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:43¾.
1—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Keepsake, 119 pounds, 3 to 5 .... (Doggett)
2—Ortoland, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 106, 8 to 1 and 8 to 5 .... (O'Connor)
3—Arquebus, Oneck Stable's b. g., 3, 109, 5 to 1 .... (Burns)
4—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's b. m., 6, 116, 8 to 1 .... (Irving)
Won in a drive by a half length; six lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. The Eclipse course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Algol	126	Tanis	113
Nick	124	Bastion	111
Leedsville	119	Blarneystone	111

SECOND RACE.—Selling race for three-year-olds and upward. Non-winners of $1,200. The Withers mile.

Ben Ronald	110	Her Own	[illegible]
Juno	108	Longacre	[illegible]
Double Quick	107	Philip	[illegible]
Braw Lad	104	Maximo Gomez	[illegible]
Passover	104	Filament	[illegible]
James Monroe	104	Plantain	[illegible]
Hanlon	104		

THIRD RACE.—Larchmont Stakes for maiden three-year-olds. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

Athanias	122	Joe Anderson	115
King Bermuda	115	Mirthful	115
Marlin	115	Flareaway	115
Long Lane	115		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

Cleophus	123	Queen of Beauty	98
Lambent	114	Ella Daly	98
Juno	114	Nearest	98
Endeavor	113	Geisha	98
Fleeting Gold	98		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. One-half mile.

Sir Florian	111	Lustnauer	103
The Diver	110	Alpen	100
Warhead	106	Claptrap	99
St. Clair	106	Robert	99
The Gardener	103	Lady Livingstone	98
Place	103	Russella Walden	96
Meddlesome	101	Boney Boy	90
Sir Kenneth	101		

SIXTH RACE.—St. Nicholas Hurdle Handicap. One mile and a half.

Sir Vassar	165	Lansdale	138
Ben Eder	152	Brown Red	136
Marcus	140	Lady Dainty	135
Challenger	140	Valorous	133
Big Strive	140	Moslem	132

CROKER'S KNICKERBOCKER WINS

LONDON, May 10.—At the first day's racing of the Newmarket second Spring meeting to-day, Mr. Richard Croker's two-year-old brown colt Knickerbocker, by Dobbins, out of Flirt, won the Exning Plate.

This race is of 500 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each for starters, (the sweepstakes to go to the second,) for two-year-olds.

Thirteen horses ran over the Rous Course, (five furlongs,) including the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's Dominie II., and the following was the result in detail:

Mr. Richard Croker's br. c. Knickerbocker, by Dobbins, out of Flirt 1
Mr. J. W. Larnach's Hamilton Rose filly 2
Lord Derby's ch. c. Arsenal, by St. Angelo, out of Hand Grenade 3

The Burwell Stakes was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay colt Elfin.

This event is of 10 sovereigns each, for starters, (to be divided between the first and second,) with 200 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds.

Four horses ran over the course, the Abingdon mile, (one mile on the flat,) and the result in detail was as follows:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old b. c. Elfin, by Sensation, out of Equality 1
Sir M. Fitz Gerald's b. f. Sweet Hampton, by Hampton, out of Bendemeer 2
H. McCalmont's b. c. Brecon, by Timothy, out of Bronhilda 3

Racing at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 10.—Only two of the talent's choices got past the post first. It was cloudy, and rained a little, but the track was very fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs, selling. Grievance, 102 pounds, (Matthews,) 9 to 10, won; Glad Hand, 98, (Everett,) 4 to 1, second; Bezique, 89, (Dupee,) 7 to 1, third. Time—0:50½. Cousin Letty, Lygia, St. Catharine, Miss Meade, Waynesborough, Thesis, Cora R., and Mary Greene also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Free handicap, one mile. Banished, 101 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 5 to 1, won; J. H. C., 105, (Everett,) 6 to 5, second; Gid Law, 97, (Nutt,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:44¼. Umbrella, Elkin, and Johnnie Williams also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs, selling. Monk Wayman, 95 pounds, (Southard,) 5 to 1, won; Miss C., 87, (Weaver,) 7 to 1, second; Duoro, 98, (Powers,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:24¾. Nemo, Belle Chasse, Story Teller, Katie Rutherford, Buffet, Sea Miss, Bob Walker, and Injury also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs, purse. The Barrister, 113 pounds, (Nutt,) 3 to 5, won; Revanna, 113, (Knapp,) 20 to 1, second; Hellebush, 108, (Matthews,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:57. Silvertone, Erebus, Rafaello, Hohenstauffen, and Lost Time also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile, selling. George Krats, 91 pounds, (Dupee,) 8 to 1, won; Prosecutor, 108, (Mathews,) 8 to 1, second; Allie Bell, 82, (Bell,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:46½. Argus, Philip Byrnes, Rotha, and Elsina also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Amateur, 101 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 12 to 1, won; Judge Quigley, 109, (Everett,) 7 to 1, second; Nicholas, 115, (Martin,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:23¼. Conan Doyle, The Red Filly, Crook, Wingshot, Creedmore L., and Ada Russell also ran.

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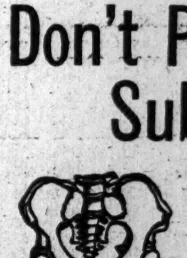

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ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Giants Score Another Victory Over the Brooklyns in a Well-Played Game.

RUSIE'S CLEVER PITCHING

It Was a Complete Puzzle to the Visitors, Who Only Made One Hit—Team Gave Him Good Support.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	9	3	.750
Cincinnati	12	4	.750
Cleveland	12	6	.667
Brooklyn	9	6	.600
Chicago	9	6	.600
Boston	10	9	.526
New York	8	8	.500
Pittsburg	9	9	.500
Philadelphia	7	7	.500
St. Louis	4	10	.286
Louisville	5	16	.238
Washington	3	13	.188

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 10; Baltimore, 4.
Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 4.
Pittsburg, 6; Louisville, 2.
Cincinnati-St. Louis and Cleveland-Chicago games postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Baltimore in Boston.
Cleveland in Chicago.
Louisville in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Washington.

The Brooklyns were outplayed yesterday at the Polo Grounds by the local aggregation, although a majority of the Giants' runs were scored after the side should have been retired. The Giants took advantage of each misplay and followed it up with a basehit. There was one obstacle, however, which the Brooklyn team were unable to contend against. This was Amos Rusie, who seemed like a stone wall to the visitors. For nine innings they tried to get a line on his curves, but with the exception of Tucker, who managed to make the Brooklyns' solitary basehit, they failed to get the ball out of a fielder's reach.

On two occasions apparent basehits were sent toward right field, but Gleason looked after these, making two remarkable plays.

The Giants' second baseman made the best play of the game on one of these hits in the eighth inning. Lachance sent the ball to right field, but it was in too close for McCreery, who was playing a deep field. Gleason started with the ball and running around in a circle to avoid the sun just managed to get it as it was about to drop safe. Rusie's change of pace seemed to demoralize the Brooklyns. At times there was not enough speed to his delivery to make an impression in the catcher's mitt, and at other times he shot them over like a flash.

Not unlike Monday's game, there was very little hitting, but as the Giants did what little there was the 4,000 spectators were pleased. There was any number of good fielding plays in which the home team figured more prominently than the visitors. Davis, Gleason, and Hartman played superbly, and this, coupled with Rusie's good work, stopped the Brooklyns from getting more than one man as far as third base, and only four men as far as second base. Davis was responsible for the advancement of a Brooklyn player to third base. He made a poor throw to Joyce in attempting to complete a double play. Gleason made the other error charged against the Giants on a fumble. Griffin, Hallman, and Lachance did the best work for the Brooklyns.

The New Yorks scored twice in the opening inning. Van Haltren hit the first ball pitched for a basehit. Wilmot followed with a single, and Joyce got a base on balls. With all the bases occupied Davis hit to Lachance, who, in trying to force Joyce at second, made a poor throw and Van Haltren scored, the bases still being occupied. After Gleason struck out, Hartman hit a long fly to Griffin which allowed Wilmot to score. McCreery also struck out. Rusie hit for three bases in the second inning but was left at third. In the seventh inning Rusie started hostilities with a safe hit. Van Haltren hit a foul to Smith. Wilmot then drove the ball between centre and right field. Griffin and Jones started for the ball and the men came together as Griffin got his hands on the ball. The latter failed to hold it and before the ball reached the infield Rusie had scored and Wilmot was at third. Joyce smashed the ball into left for two bases, scoring Wilmot, and when Davis hit safely Joyce crossed the plate. Davis reached third on a wild throw by Smith but was left as Gleason was easily retired at first. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	5	0	1	V.Halt'n, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Wilmot, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Lach'ce, ss	0	0	1	3	1	Joyce, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	0	3	0	1	Davis, ss	0	1	3	5	1
Shindle, 3b	0	0	0	2	1	Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	3	1
Tucker, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Hartman, 3b	0	0	3	2	0
Hallman, 2b	0	0	1	6	0	McCreery, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Smith, c	0	0	5	0	1	Grady, c	0	0	2	0	0
Kennedy, p	0	0	0	0	0	Rusie, p	1	2	0	3	0
Total	0	1	24	11	5	Total	5	8	27	13	2

Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
New York ....2 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 .—5

Two-base hit—Joyce. Three-base hit—Rusie. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 2; off Rusie, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Tucker. Struck out—By Kennedy, 4; by Rusie, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; New York, 8. Umpire—Mr. Curry. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 4.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Philadelphia won a well-contested game to-day because of fast fielding and timely hitting. Score:

Washington ....1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0—4
Philadelphia ....2 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1—6

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 14. Errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Washington, Amole and McGuire; Philadelphia, Wheeler and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Pittsburg, 6; Louisville, 2.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 10.—Pittsburg won the game to-day in the third inning, when, with the bases occupied, Davis hit for three bases, bringing in the three runs. Two singles by Schriver and Brodie scored another run. Score:

Pittsburg ....0 1 4 1 0 0 0 0 .—6
Louisville ....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Louisville, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Louisville, Dowling and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Boston, 10; Baltimore, 4.

BOSTON, May 10.—McJames, the Baltimores' pitcher, lost control of the ball in the fourth inning to-day, and the champions scored eight unearned runs. Score:

Boston ....2 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 .—10
Baltimore ....0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—4

Base hits—Boston, 13; Baltimore, 12. Errors—Boston, 3; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Baltimore, McJames and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Other Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 8; Montreal, 4.
At Springfield—Springfield, 8; Providence, 1.
At Rochester—Toronto, 15; Rochester, 2.
At Wilkesbarre—Syracuse, 8; Wilkesbarre, 0.
At Reading—Reading, 8; Newark, 3.
At Allentown—Paterson, 21; Allentown, 4.
At Washington—Georgetown University, 10; University of Virginia, 7.

Schoolboys' Athletic Exhibition.

The students of Columbia Institute gave an athletic and fencing exhibition at the Fifty-seventh Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon. The exercises were in charge of Dr. R. A. Clark and Col. J. C. Groff, the physical director and the instructor of fencing, respectively. The programme consisted of drills, apparatus work, club swinging, and fencing.

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IN MANY THOUSANDS OF THE BEST HOMES IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN THE NEW YORK TIMES IS THE ONLY MORNING NEWSPAPER ADMITTED.
THE NEW YORK TIMES

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INSTRUCTION.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-1aw6mW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-1aw6mW&je1

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-1aw6mW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-1aw6mW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897. EDWARD N. BOND, Executor. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York. d28-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

SOLVYNS, HARRIETTE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles O. Livingston, Cornelia L. Nokes, in will named as Cornelia Noakes, and Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, and to all persons interested in the estate of Harriette L. Solvyns, late of the City of London, England, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-first day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Francis T. Garrettson, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WYATT & TRIMBLE, Attorneys for Executor, Office and Post Office Address, Number 34 Pine Street, New York City, New York. ap27-1aw7wW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 258 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL F. BARRY, plaintiff, against MARGARETHE PLEUSS, Yache Levinson and Joseph Levi, and Marcus Roth, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 22d, 1898.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Yache Levinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my11-1aw7wW

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or parlormaid; three years' city references. M. E., Box 304, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By woman as first-class chambermaid in private family; would assist with other work if required; best city reference. 918 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with children; good city reference. Call, Wednesday, at 874 Lexington Av., ring second bell.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young girl for chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging; good personal references. 1,083 Park Av., janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an American Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with children. Humphrey, 232 West 18th St.

Cooks.

COOK—MAID.—Lady leaving wishes positions for two Swedish servants; one as good cook; other as maid and seamstress or to assist with chamberwork. Call, Wednesday, after 11, 271 West End Av.

COOK.—By a competent cook; thoroughly understands her business; makes excellent soups, good baker; private family; city or country; city reference. 281 East 70th St., Lynch's bell.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two competent girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 430 West 52d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; does all kinds cooking, baking, desserts; makes butter; country in Summer; city reference; wages $25, $30. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook in private American family where kitchenmaid is kept; country; city reference. Halm, 320 West 38th St.

COOK, &c.—By a competent cook as cook and laundress; four years' city reference; last employer can be seen. 147 West 60th St., Cahalane's bell.

COOK.—As cook in private family; good city reference; no objection to going to country. 211½ West 18th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in a private family, for two weeks. 137 West 51st St., top floor.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as competent cook, washer, and ironer. 306 West 41st St., Room 2.

COOK.—By first-class cook; in private family; best of city references. 877 6th Av.; ring second bell.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class cook in private family; would assist with washing and go to the country. 857 2d Av., near 46th St.

COOK, &c.—By a German cook; assistant housekeeper; best city references. 38 West 52d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a high-class dressmaker out of leading house to go out or home work; $2.50 a day; only people wanting good work. Miss McCoy, 11 Horatio St.

DRESSMAKER.—A private established French dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; work out or home. 457 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Work by the day. Swanson, 206 East 26th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent French maid; hairdresser; experienced seamstress; no objection to going abroad; never seasick; best references. M., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; six years' reference from present employer. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 11 to 12, Hotel Manhattan, Madison Av. entrance.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant lady's maid; American family; good seamstress, packer, and hairdresser; city references. E. B., 341 West 30th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like situation for laundress and assistant chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call between 11 and 12, at 22 East 58th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as first-class laundress in private family; wages $25; no cards answered. Call Wednesday and Thursday, H. L., 152 East 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; very best of city reference. 68 West 43d St., shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; city or country; best of reference; can be seen. 1,069 2d Av., first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; three years' city reference. 52 West 38th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By nurse capable of taking entire charge of baby; no objection to country. M. N., Box 77, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of infant; can furnish good reference. 15 East 52d St.; no cards.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; just disengaged; takes entire charge; can bring up on bottle; highest reference. 21 Bible House.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—A lady wishes a place for an excellent parlormaid. 14 East 54th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; competent; understands care silver, salads, and wines; city reference; wages, $20; city or country. K., 257 West 42d St.

WAITRESS.—Lady desires situation for her waitress; light chamberwork not objected to; can give excellent reference. Apply at 315 West 71st St., 10 to 12 Wednesday.

WAITRESS.—By a young Scotchwoman as waitress in private family; best city references; can be seen at present employer's. 50 West 46th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. B., Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a young woman; willing and obliging; six years' city reference. 312 East 42d St., ring bell.

Miscellaneous.

A WOMAN with college education, good reader and accustomed to accounts, also thoroughly experienced in the care of a household, desires a position as secretary in a family or institution where careful attention to duties will be appreciated. The highest guarantees will be given. Address C. B., Box 158 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—A lady going abroad would like to find a situation for her English butler, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Butler, Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young man with experience; sober, honest; willing and obliging; first-class references from English and American families. Armstead, 125 West 40th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced single man; willing and obliging; city or country; highest references. Curry, 400 West 48th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man in private family; four years' good city reference from present employer. 324 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By excellent butler; city references. L., 95 Amsterdam Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By single, middle-aged man as coachman; employers can be seen; city or country. M. F., care J. B. Brewster & Co., 48th and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a German; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands how to take care of horses, carriages, garden, lawn; best reference. Weimar, 78 East 3d St.

COACHMAN.—As coachman; single; generally useful; city or country; will be thoroughly recommended in every way. Coachman, 106 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged on account of family going to Europe; personal reference. Smith, 211 West 76th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 42 East 59th St.

COACHMAN.—As coachman, (25,) with first-class references. Joe Crosy, 340 East 82d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or FARMER.—By a practical working gardener and farmer; understands the growing of fruits, flowers, and vegetables under glass and otherwise; understands plant diseases and use of insecticides; 22 years' experience; best of recommendations; married; wife is good butter maker or laundress. W., Box 197 Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly experienced young man; sober, willing, and obliging; personal references. W., Box 1, 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, single, in country, to care for horse and be generally useful; excellent references. K., Box 42, 1,242 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—English; speaks French; care of wardrobe or apartments; highly recommended; twelve years' references. M. Thomas, 51 East 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE or ATTENDANT.—By young man, 31, as nurse or attendant to an old or invalid gentleman, traveling or going to the country; excellent reference. K. L., Box 50, 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—Reliable woman as [illegible] to assist with light household duties; one understanding needlework preferred; good home and moderate salary; references. 14 West 73d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS.—To handle "Cacti," the best complexion soap in the world; samples free. I. P., Box 239 Times Office.

WANTED.—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. E., Box 161, Times Office.

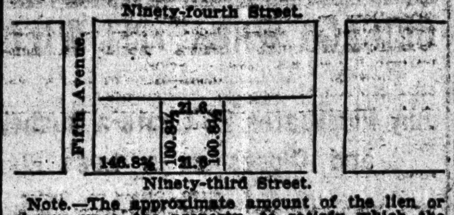
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—LOUIS DANNHAUSER vs. ISAAC HAMBURGER and Fanny Hamburger, his wife, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the second day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street one hundred and forty-six (146) feet eight and two-thirds (8⅔) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Ninety-third Street and Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Ninety-third Street twenty-one (21) feet six (6) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-third Street twenty-one (21) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 18, 1898.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 38 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and which is known as Number 5 East 93d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



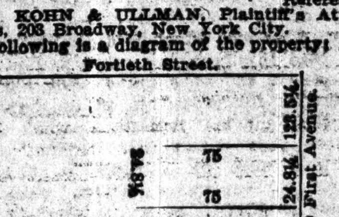
Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $25,797.77, with interest thereon from the 30th day of November, 1896, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $449.80, with interest from said date, and the referee's fees and expenses of the sale. Said property is subject to a mortgage for $25,000 and interest thereon from November, 1897.

The approximate amount of the lien for taxes and assessments is $473.50, with interest on $43 from Oct. 30, 1896, and on $430.50 from October 1, 1897. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
ap20-2aw3wW&S&my11

FIRST AVENUE.—Supreme Court, New York County.—AMELIA ROBISON against ISAAC LOEWENBERG and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 31st day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of First Avenue, distant one hundred and twenty-three (123) feet five and one-quarter (5¼) inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of First Avenue and Fortieth Street, and running thence westerly parallel with Fortieth Street, and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches; thence easterly parallel with Fortieth Street seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly line of First Avenue and thence northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, May 6th, 1898. ARTHUR SMITH, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 203 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the premises are to be sold, including costs and disbursements, is $4,222.07, with interest from May 6th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, and assessments thereon is $221.59. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,500.00 and interest thereon at 5 per cent. from September 1st, 1897.

ARTHUR SMITH, Referee.
my7-2aw3wW&S&my31

SHERIFF'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. SILL, defendant.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1896, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Woods of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of HENRY K. S. WILLIAMS, as receiver of the Gildemeester & Kroeger, a domestic corporation, for leave to account and be discharged, and to pay a final dividend.

Please take notice that a full and accurate account of all of the proceedings of HENRY K. S. WILLIAMS, as receiver of the above-named corporation, under oath, will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 12th day of May, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made that the same be allowed and be decreed to be final and conclusive upon all the creditors of said corporation, or that a referee be appointed to take and state said account, and that the receiver be authorized to pay a final dividend, and upon proof of the payment thereof that he be discharged and his bond vacated, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem proper.—Dated New York, April 20, 1898.

FREDERICK C. TRAIN,
Attorney for the Receiver, No. 41 Park Row, New York City. ap20-1aw4wW

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claim, with voucher therefor, duly verified, on or before the 22d day of July, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his counsel, J. C. Guggenheimer, No. 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.—Dated New York, May 11, 1898. LEO STEIN, Assignee. J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for the Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City. my11-1aw7wW

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE

For the Summer months can be had

AT MODERATE COST

in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below, the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and W. 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

On Saturday, May 28th, excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway and Ferry offices giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, 31st.

Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.
J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent,
56 Beaver St., N. Y.

WARM SPRINGS,

Bath County, Virginia,

are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

MANHANSET

HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) Will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The KENSINGTON

AND COTTAGES.
Open for the Season June 20.
H. A. & W. F. BANG.
Address Sturtevant House, New York.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

THE BELVIDERE

A.—LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND.
nishings; house thoroughly renovated. Proprietress, Mrs. T. W. DALE, formerly 120 Madison Av.

TAPPAN ZEE HOTEL,
South Nyack-on-Hudson; May 1 to October; first-class accommodation; 55 minutes from N. Y.; rates reasonable for season. S. N. SEVERANCE.

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This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE,
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
SUMMER RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp.)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asbury Park, N. J. The Wellington, a.p.$2.50 up
Atlantic City, N. J.....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md.....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap.30 to Nov.1
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Htl. Rider, a.p. $2.50 up
Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y. Opens June 20
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. $3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
London, Eng............Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London Brunswick Htl. (Jermyn St.) redecorated; latest scientific sanitation; patronized by nobility.
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep. $1 up
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York, (5 Av. & 8 St.) Brevoort House, ep. $1 up ap, $3 up; homelike hotel, excellent table d'hote, $1.25
New York, (N.B.Barry,) St. Cloud Htl. ep. $1.50 up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50 up
do (Chambers & W.B'y) Cosmopolitan Htl., ep. $1 up
do (M.Clune, Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep. $1 up
Old Pt. Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, ap. $4 up
Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50 up
Richmond, Va. (Rest. alc.) New Lafayette, ep. $1 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap. $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Washington, D. C..Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R.I. New Ocean Hse. Opens June 20
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, May 11, Noon | Britannic, June 8, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon | Majestic, June 15, Noon
Germanic, May 25, Noon | Germanic, June 22, Noon
Teutonic, June 1, Noon | Teutonic, June 29, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, at 3 P. M., June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate, $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MANITOBA..........May 14
MINNEWASKA..........May 21
MOHAWK..........May 28
MOBILE..........June 4
MASSACHUSETTS..........June 11
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Furnessia, May 14, Noon | Anchoria, May 28, Noon
Ethiopia, May 21, Noon | Furnessia, June 18, Noon
City of Rome, June 4 and July 2.
Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, May 14, 10 AM | Umbria, May 28, 10 AM
Campania, May 21, 2 PM | Lucania, June 4, 1 PM
Aurania, May 24, 9 AM | Servia, June 7, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
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Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
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Alexandra..........May 21 | Victoria..........June 11
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
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CHINA, via Honolulu..........June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........June 18, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu..........June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..........July 7, 1 P. M.
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ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.
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Delaware, Tues., May 17 | Seminole, Tues., May 24
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Descriptive literature free upon application.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., May 17, Noon | Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM
K. Friedr., May 24, 9 AM | K. Friedr., June 21, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., June 7, 9 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel, Sat., May 28, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., June 11, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse. .Thursday, May 19, 2 P. M.
Koenigin Luise..........Thurs., June 2, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems.....May 14, 10 AM | Kai. W. II..June 4, 2 PM
Aller.....May 21, 2 PM | Fulda....June 11, 10 AM
Werra....May 28, 10 AM | Ems.....June 18, 2 PM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

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NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
Noordland ....May 11 | Westernland ....June 1
Friesland..........May 18 | Kensington ......June 8
Southwark ....May 25 | *Berlin ....June 11
*Chester..........May 28 | Noordland ....June 15
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TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM | A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Penns'lv'a, May 14, Noon | Pretoria, May 28, 10 A M
Palatia, May 21, 4 P M | Patria, June 4, 4 P M
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

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FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM,
FIRST CABIN $80 AND UPWARD.
Sailing Sat., May 14, 10 A. M.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

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UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
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Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

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STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg; Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10.00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:09, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:20 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 4th Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo [illegible], Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto, 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo [illegible] A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gage & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 943 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sundays.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

*Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., [illegible] P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., [illegible] P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) *4:55 P. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M.
FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

Uncle Rastus once said: "Er man ain't gwine ter tak er punkin when he kin git er watermillyun jis as handy."

Moral: What's the use of buying the ordinary kind of clothing when you can get our kind at the same price—your money back if you want it.

Clothing for all sizes and all ages of man; for all weathers; for all occasions.

Gloves

Not everybody can drive a horse nor have a horse to drive; but everyone can wear driving gloves; gloves everyone should wear to be in fashion; gloves that wear like iron.

$1.50 here—saddler sewn.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FOR BRIDGE PRIVILEGES

Commissioner Shea Submits Terms to the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Companies.

TO MEET THE DEFICIENCY

If the Trolley and Elevated Roads Refuse to Pay Enough to Defray Bridge Expenses, the Courts Will Be Asked to Annul the Contracts.

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges had a conference yesterday with the representatives of the elevated railroad companies of Brooklyn which are to use the Brooklyn Bridge under contracts obtained from the old Board of Bridge Trustees. At the close of the conference Mr. Shea made this statement of the terms he had demanded from the railroads:

If the bridge railroad is run in conection with the elevated railroad systems, then the elevated roads must pay 45 cents for each of 1,600 cars per day, as a minimum, or, per annum........$262,800.00
For rentals of terminals, repairs, &c. 12,153.44

Total..$274,953.44

If the bridge system is leased to the elevated roads, then the elevated roads must pay for each of 2,500 cars per day, as a minimum, 10 cents per car, or, per annum..........................$91,250.00
Rent of terminals, storage, &c............ 20,306.28

Total..$111,556.28

The repairs of the elevated railroad structure and terminals to be made at the expense of the elevated railroads, by and under the supervision of the Bridge Commissioner and persons designated by him. In either case the elevated railroads must pay the gross sum mentioned. If a greater number of cars than designated in either case cross the bridge, the stipulated sum must be paid for each car in excess of such numbers. The elevated railroad must transfer passengers from terminal to terminal for a fare not in excess of that charged by the bridge railroad.

Under the contracts made with the trolley and elevated roads by the Bridge Trustees of 5 cents per trolley car and 12½ cents per railroad car per round trip, Commissioner Shea estimated that it would cost the city $588,064.08 to maintain the bridge. He has insisted that the trolley companies guarantee a minimum rental of $150,300. He estimates that the total cost of maintaining the bridge is $857,453.44, and that the returns from tolls on the roadway, &c., will be $432,200, leaving a deficit of $425,253.44, which he expects to collect from the railroads; from the elevated roads, $274,953.44, and from the trolley roads $150,300.

If the bridge does not have to maintain its force and provide power in connection with the elevated roads, the expenses will be so much less that the reduced receipts from the railroads will meet any deficiency.

There were present at yesterday's conference President Uhlmann of the Brooklyn and General Manager Goundie of the Kings County Elevated Roads. They made no formal reply to Mr. Shea's proposition, but intimated that they would let him have their answer within ten days. The trolley companies have not decided to accept or refuse the terms offered to them. Mr. Shea announced that if the companies could not be persuaded to pay enough to defray the expenses of the bridge, he would ask the courts to annul the contracts they hold on the ground that the city received no equivalent for the privileges it granted.

WOULD ABOLISH THE BOWERY.

Property Owners Petition the Local Improvement Boards to Change Its Name.

The local Improvement Boards of the Tenth and Eleventh Districts gave a public hearing Monday on a petition to change the name of the Bowery. The hearing was held in the office of President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City Hall, and petitioners representing two-thirds of the owners of property on the Bowery attended. There were only two protestants.

The petition, which was signed by nearly 300 citizens, recited that owing to the odium attached to the name of the Bowery, caused by various disreputable resorts which heretofore were maintained on the street, the value of real estate had fallen at least 40 per cent.; that entire buildings, stores, and lofts remained unoccupied for long periods, and that rents had depreciated one-half.

Many reputable merchants, the petition said, had removed from the locality because their patrons from out of town refused to visit and trade on the Bowery, "such patrons believing said street to be dangerous to life and limb. Said thoroughfare has further been advertised by the well-known song from one end of the country to the other as the resort of thieves, thugs, and disorderly persons."

The petitioners asked that the name of the street be changed to South Fourth Avenue, South Third Avenue, or Cooper Avenue. In consideration of the two protests presented by the representatives of a hatter and a tailor, whose firms have been for many years associated with the Bowery, it was decided to refer the matter to the Aldermen of the district interested for investigation and a report. Blank ballots are to be printed and distributed to all owners of property on the Bowery. If the majority favors a change, and according to those who presented the petition, five-sixths of them do favor it, the local Boards of Improvements will recommend that the Municipal Assembly make the change.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Issue of Bonds to Complete Certain Work on New East River Bridge Agreed To.

Both houses of the Municipal Assembly yesterday adopted a resolution asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue revenue bonds for $200,000 to complete certain work on the new East River Bridge. The caisson excavations on the Brooklyn side of the river are in danger of collapsing, and the money was needed to put them in [illegible] that the further completion of the work and [illegible]. The resolution was passed at the instance of the Mayor, under advice from the Corporation Counsel that such an issue of bonds was legal when its object was to save the city from the loss that would result by abandoning the work. Under the charter the Board of Estimate can only appropriate money for purposes named in the budget, and the latter contained no provision for the emergency that has arisen.

The resolution passed both houses without a dissenting vote.

A resolution offered in the Council that in compliance with the charter the President of the Council appoint a Building Commission to revise the building laws was referred to the Committee on Railroads and Law.

The Aldermen adopted an ordinance permitting truckmen to stand on the streets with their trucks for two and a half hours in the morning and three in the afternoon. The Council will consider the matter next week.

Girls' Dresses designed, cut and put together by experienced employees, whose whole time is given to the careful planning and thorough execution of those nice details which give character to the well-made garment.

The following are examples:

One-Piece Dress of good quality white lawn, yoke of alternate tucks and insertion, sleeves cut in fashionable proportions, turn-over cuffs trimmed with edge of embroidery to match neck; extra wide skirt finished with deep hem. 4 to 10 yrs., 1.25 to 2.00

Also, ginghams, batistes, organdies, challies, etc., at equally moderate prices.

A Two-Piece Dress of fine quality blue serge, fly-front jacket, coat back; strictly tailor-finished; lined throughout with shaded taffeta silk. 14 to 18 yrs., 18.50

60-62 West 23d St.

Dr. Jaeger's

Underwear for Spring.

Highly recommended by the medical profession.

The Best in the Market.

Also Travelling Shawls, Steamer Rugs, Bicycle Hose, Ladies' Shirt Waists, etc.

In New York City at Our Own Stores Only:

Main Retail Store: 16 W. 23d St.

Branches: 166 Broadway. 248 West 125th St.

NEW SCHOOLS MAY BE FINISHED.

Mayor Asks for Particulars About Buildings and Contracts.

Mayor Van Wyck wrote yesterday to the Presidents of the different borough School Boards for particulars about the new schools built and building. His object, it was said, is to try and find some way by which such work may be continued despite the decision of Mr. Whalen, which has resulted in the suspension of all other public work.

In his letter the Mayor says:

I request your board to furnish me with information on the following points:

First—Location of school buildings in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx in process of erection, but not completed.

Second—Contracts outstanding for each building covered by paragraph (1,) giving (a) date of contract, (b) name of contractor, (c) character of work required to be done under the contract, (d) present condition of work, showing the extent of completion of each building, (e) date when completion of building is required by contract, (f) total payments required to be made by terms of contract, (g) amount of payments already made on contracts, (h) amount due and unpaid for work done on contracts, (i) character of work necessary to be done to complete building, and cost of such unfinished work, (j) cash balances in hands of the Controller now available to make payments.

I particularly desire to receive this information at the earliest possible moment, and I therefore request that you will make especial efforts to secure it for me.

RAPID TRANSIT MATTERS.

The Reply to Mr. Gould Said to be Ready for Transmission.

The action to be taken to-morrow by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners upon the letter of George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, to Alexander E. Orr, President of the commission, was the subject of general discussion yesterday. While the members of the board and nearly everybody competent to speak for it decline to be interviewed for publication, they have expressed their views freely enough in private conversation to afford a pretty clear idea of the views which they entertain.

It is understood that a letter in reply to that of Mr. Gould has been framed, and that, if its form shall be approved at the meeting of the board to-morrow, it will be transmitted to the President of the Manhattan Company without delay. It is said that the board will request Mr. Gould to put his objections to the terms of the seven franchises offered to his company in such form that they can be considered intelligibly.

Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the board, said yesterday:

"Mr. Gould has failed to reply to the distinct and detailed propositions submitted to his company. He says, among other generalizations, that his company is ready to spend several millions of dollars in making the proposed extensions, and that it will give employment to 10,000 men, but he fails to say when the money is to be expended or when or how long the men are to be employed. If Mr. Gould really desires to obtain additional franchises for his company, he must make such a response to the definite proposals of the board that a basis can be reached for arriving at an agreement. The only thing the board can do is to request him to make such a reply and await his action."

Any reply to Mr. Gould's letter will be made possible only by an extension of the options previously granted, as the time expires to-day. It is expected, however, that the board will act finally upon Mr. Gould's communication to-morrow.

LEGAL NOTES.

INSPECTION AND DISCOVERY.—The late Phineas Burgess about twenty years ago had a contract with the United States Government to do work upon a man-of-war, for which, when finished, he was to receive a large amount of money. In July, 1876, he borrowed $10,000 from the Continental National Bank of New York upon his promissory note, and as collateral security pledged his claim against the National Government. Before the amount due from the Government was liquidated it became necessary to bring an action in the Court of Claims, the judgment in which was not finally rendered until January, 1897. It was there adjudged that the persons entitled under Burgess should recover from the Government $129,000. In 1883 the firm of which Burgess was a member, which had succeeded to his rights in the matter, having become indebted to the Tradesmen's National Bank, made an assignment to it of the claim against the Government to secure the debt. In September, 1885, they made a further assignment to the Continental National Bank, by way of additional security for what might be owing it. After the award by the Court of Claims the Continental National Bank brought an action against the Tradesmen's National Bank and all persons claiming an interest in the fund, to determine the amount due to each and to have the fund divided. The defendants, appearing together, denied that plaintiff had any claim to the fund, and substantially insisted that they were entitled to the whole. An order, made at Special Term, denying a motion made on behalf of plaintiff for inspection and discovery in reference to the amount of the claim of the Tradesmen's National Bank, as it appears by documents and on the books of the bank, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, so far as to require the Tradesmen's National Bank to deposit with the County Clerk the original notes upon which its claim is based, with the renewals, and to give the plaintiff sworn copies of entries in its books with regard to transactions between Burgess and his firm and the bank, showing the amount advanced by it to Burgess and what was paid upon these claims.

⁂

JURORS MAY NOT IMPEACH THEIR VERDICT.—William E. Dean brought suit against the City of New York for $12,343.76 claimed to be due for a certain number of yards of filling which had been furnished by him. The city denied that anything was due, and interposed a counterclaim for $26,614.99. The jury brought in a sealed verdict for $18,000 in favor of the city. The verdict having been anounced in open court, the jury was polled, and the verdict was then recorded. The plaintiff then made a motion for a new trial, under Section 999 of the Code, or to reduce the verdict to $5,654.24. The order denying that motion has been unanimously affirmed on appeal, by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham. It was claimed by plaintiff that the jury had made a mistake in announcing its verdict as $18,000 in favor of the plaintiff; that it meant to allow the city $18,000 upon the account between the plaintiff and the city, and that this should be reduced to the amount claimed as due, under the certificate given by the engineers. "To admit the evidence of jurors that this verdict, thus stated and assented to by them, and received by the Court," Justice Ingraham said, "was one different from that intended by the jurors, and that they wished to correct it would open the door for the very mischief that the rule adopted was intended to prevent, the allowing of jurors, by affidavit, to change the verdict solemnly rendered in open court, and which was received by the court as the verdict of the jury. * * * We think this case comes within the rule in which the affidavits of jurors cannot be received to impeach their verdict, and that the verdict having been delivered in open court and duly recorded as the verdict of the jury, the Special Term of the Supreme Court would not have been justified either in setting aside that verdict, or modifying it, because of affidavits of jurors that a different verdict should have been rendered."

⁂

AGREEMENT TOO INDEFINITE FOR ENFORCEMENT.—On July 1, 1897, the firm of A. B. Heine & Co. of this city, composed of A. B. Heine and Jacob Rohner, and Jacob Rohner & Co., manufacturers of embroideries, in Switzerland, contracted that the latetr firm should, until Jan. 1, 1900, remain the sole manufacturers for the former firm of hand, machine, and "schiffle" embroideries for the business in the United States and Canada; and it obligated itself to execute all orders placed with it by Heine & Co., and not to do any business, directly or indirectly, in the United States or Canada, except with Heine & Co. Last September the co-partnership of Jacob Rohner & Co. was dissolved. Johannes Rohner, by the agreement of dissolution, acquiring the only schiffle embroidery mill, obligated himself to deliver to A. B. Heine & Co. for the next twelve months his entire production of schiffle embroideries, and not to offer samples elsewhere. Prior to November, 1897, Anton Iglauer, employed by A. B. Heine & Co. as general house salesman, left their employment, entered into agreement with Johannes Rohner for the sale of schiffle embroideries, and threatened and intended to establish warerooms in this city for their display and sale, and threatened to sell them throughout the United States. A. B. Heine & Co., claiming this to be a breach of the agreement with them, brought suit to restrain Johannes Rohner and Anton Iglauer from importing or selling in the United States or Canada any schiffle embroideries manufactured by Johannes Rohner. The First Appellate Division has reversed an order of the Special Term granting a permanent injunction. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who gave the opinion, said in conclusion: "We think, therefore, that the provisions of the dissolution agreement, as alleged in the complaint, are so indefinite as to be incapable of enforcement, and that a claim for relief based thereon cannot be sustained. We also think that Heine & Co., not being parties to that agreement, are not in a condition to enforce its provisions for their benefit."

⁂

AN UNDISCLOSED PRINCIPAL.—A dismissal on the trial of Louis B. Jennings's complaint in his suit to recover from Alice Davies for his services as broker, in the sale of certain houses owned by her in this city, has been reversed by unanimous decision of the Appellate Division. Mr. Jennings proved that he called upon Mrs. Davies and told her he had a purchaser for the houses. She said she would call her husband. She left, and Mr. Davies, who then came into the sitting room, signed an agreement authorizing a sale of the premises, and promising to pay $1,000 commissions to Jennings on the sale. Davies, when called as a witness for the plaintiff, was not allowed to answer whether he had authority from his wife to execute the paper, or whether at the time he had power of attorney from her. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion, holds that plaintiff was entitled to an answer to these and other questions. "He was a hostile witness, and the plaintiff clearly had a right to examine him as a hostile witness, particularly in view of his prevarication in respect to his signature when it was shown to him. It would seem that the theory upon which the case was tried was that the authority of Mr. Davies to act for his wife could not be proved because the contract had been signed by him in his individual name. It is too familiar a principle to need the citation of authority, that an undisclosed principal may be held for an act done with his authority by an agent in his own name. If the paper in question had been under seal a different question might have arisen."

Bad colds are often mistaken for Consumption, when they are in reality caused by Bronchitis, [illegible] in the early stages, can always be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Cotton Fabrics.

Irish Printed Dimity, 15 cts. per yard, former price 30c.

Fine Lace Striped Grenadine, 17½ cts. per yard, former price 35c.

French Printed Organdie, 25 cts. per yard, former price 35c. & 45c.

French Printed Swiss, 25 cts. per yard, former price 50c.

Silk Warp Printed Zephyr, 25 cts. per yard, former price 65c.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Upholstery Dep't.

Fourth Floor.

Fancy Muslin Curtains,—figured, dotted or striped centres, 75 cts. & $1.00 per pair.

5000 yards English Cretonne and Chintz,—suitable for cottage draperies or furniture slip covers, 15, 25, 35 & 50 cts. yard.

Dutch Hall Benches, of Flemish or Antique Oak,—single and double sizes, $2.25 & $3.25 each.

Box Couches, upholstered in Art Cretonne, plain or figured Denim or Chintz, $10.00 each.

Shades, Awnings and Slip Covers, made to order.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

CHICAGO WHEAT PIT WILD

July Fluctuates 20 Cents a Bushel and Closes at a Loss of 6 1-4 Cents.

NEW HIGH RECORD FOR MAY

An Advance of 10 Cents, to $1.85, in the Grain for This Month's Delivery—Leiter Sells 750,000 Bushels Abroad.

CHICAGO, May 10.—After wild fluctuations over a range of 20 cents a bushel, wheat to-day closed at $1.14 for July, a loss of 6¼c, compared with the final figures yesterday. A collapse from $1.25, a new high record for July, to $1.05, chiefly in the last quarter of an hour, was the main spectacular feature. Sales to realize profits principally caused the fearful slide. A hair-raising rally of 10 cents, due to covering by shorts, followed just before the closing gong. May closed at $1.85, the highest point of the season, and a net advance of 10c. Leiter reported sales of 750,000 bushels cash wheat abroad at an advance since yesterday of 9c, apparently proving that foreigners still want wheat, despite a drop at Liverpool.

Intense excitement in the wheat pit marked the day from the very start. Liverpool showed a decline at the opening of 6½c a bushel for May and 2c for September. This was offset by a preliminary jump of 9¾c in July, but the second cables showed a sudden slump in July also. This unlooked-for procedure on the part of the English market caused a weak opening here. July began with declines of 2@3c. Trades were on a range of $1.17@$1.18. Four subsequent quotations reduced the price to $1.11¼. Here the supply of wheat suddenly vanished, and quotations steadily advanced to $1.25, the highest point yet reached by the July option.

May wheat was only heard from at long intervals. Trading in it began 2 cents lower, at $1.73. The succeeding sales were at $1.75, $1.80, and $1.85. It had occasional reactions to $1.80, but immediately recovered.

It was about 11 o'clock when July touched $1.25. It rebounded to $1.24, rallied to $1.25, and then took a steady downward course. Stop orders on long wheat seemed thick and close under the market. The downward flight was checked temporarily at around $1.17. Trade was narrow and ordinary orders were hard to continue.

Routine news cut very little figure in the early dealings. Local receipts were 336 cars, compared with 10 last year. Minneapolis and Duluth got 411 cars, against 498 the year before. To-day's primary receipts aggregated 616,000 bushels, compared with only 375,000 bushels last year. Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 530,000 bushels. The closing quotations from continental markets showed advances at Paris equal to 4 cents a bushel for May and 3¼ cents for September and December. Antwerp was up equal to 2¾ cents a bushel.

A quarter of an hour before the close a flood of long wheat broke loose. The selling was based largely upon the presumption that to-day's Government crop report might be bearish. Scalpers ventured to put out short lines. July slumped in a couple of minutes from around $1.18 to $1.05. Most of the trades were a full cent apart. When the liquidation was exhausted, shorts tried to even up and the market rushed up again to $1.15, closing at $1.14, a net loss of 6¼ cents. May sold between $1.73 and $1.85, closing 10 cents net higher, at $1.85. September, which sold early at 98¼ cents, tumbled to 88 cents, and closed worth 90¼ cents.

Corn and oats ruled weak on realizing. July corn lost 1¼ to 1⅜ cents, and oats three-quarters to seven-eighths of a cent. Provisions ruled dull, finishing at declines of 15 cents for pork and 2½ to 5 cents for lard, with ribs unchanged.

BREAD MORE EXPENSIVE.

Sales of Other Cereal Foods Said to Have Increased.

With the advance in the price of wheat flour has also gone up, and at the office of R. C. Blancke, 55 Stone Street, it was said that the price had risen to $8 and $8.25 per barrel. Whether this rise will lead bakers to further reduce the size of loaves it was not possible to determine yesterday, but they will try hard not to do so, inasmuch as it is a question as to whether their sales will not actually fall off, and citizens resort to a large consumption of potatoes and other cereals.

A grocer who is supplied by two of the largest bakeries in New York and Brooklyn said the bakeries could not reduce the size of the loaves without great loss to themselves. As to bake smaller loaves they would have to make many thousands of smaller pans. A large downtown baker, however, denied that smaller pans would have to be used for baking smaller loaves.

In regard to the reduction of the size or weight of bread in consequence of advanced prices of flour, a Third Avenue baker said that before the advance he scaled thirty-two ounces of dough to the loaf, which, when baked, weighed about twenty-eight ounces. Since the advance he has scaled twenty-six ounces of dough to the loaf which lost proportionately in weight during the process of baking about ten per cent. He added that he had been told that grocers and bakers complained that sales of bread had fallen off since the advance in prices, and that sales of other cereal foods had increased.

THE LOCAL WHEAT MARKET.

Foreign Buying Stimulated July Grain and the Delivery Option.

The local wheat market was feverish and nervous yesterday, and weak at the opening and strong at the close, so far as the May option was concerned. New records were made for cash May and July wheat. Basing the quotation on May at high—$1.91—No. 1 Northern was at one time quoted at $1.93, and No. 2 red at $1.95½. May wheat touched $1.91 in the last few minutes of trading, or 1 cent ahead of Monday's record, and a net advance on Monday's closing of 5¼ cents. July touched $1.31¾ and closed at $1.22, a net decline of 6½ cents.

The opening was weak, in sympathy with the European markets, at declines of 5½ cents in both May and July, but foreign buying first stimulated July and afterward the delivery option to $1.31¼ and $1.90, respectively.

Bradstreet's estimate on the visible supply of cereals came on a lull in the market. It gave the wheat stocks east of the Rockies as having decreased 1,213,000 bushels, European stocks less by 4,700,000 bushels, and the decrease in the world's supply at 5,913,000 bushels, with a decrease in United States corn of 2,142,000 bushels and in oats of 1,657,000 bushels.

May corn closed at 40 cents, a decline of 1½ cents, and July at 40⅝ cents, a decline of 1⅝ cents. May oats closed at 35 cents, a decline of 1 cent a bushel.

The range yesterday of May wheat was 11 points, and of July 12½ points. Puts for yesterday on July were $1.10 and calls $1.51, a range of 41 points.

Special Sale

21,582 Yards Imported Wash Dress Fabrics

At One-quarter to One-half former prices

These include Irish and French printed Dimities and Mousseline Moiré at 12½c., French printed Brilliants at 15c., French printed Organdies at 15c., Fancy Linen Batistes at 12½c. and 25c., Fancy Scotch and English Ginghams at 12½c. and 25c.

"The Linen Store"

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, New York.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Wheat Acreage Larger, and Condition Better Than Last Year.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The May returns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture show the acreage in Winter wheat to be 5.7 per cent. greater than the acreage last year, the comparison being not with the acreage harvested in 1897 but with that sown in the Fall of 1896.

While there is an increase of 28 per cent. in Kansas, a more or less marked increase in every Eastern and every Southern State, and some increase also on the Pacific Coast, the large expansion thus indicated is to some extent offset by a decrease of 2 per cent. in Indiana, 3 per cent. in Ohio, 12 per cent. in Iowa, 13 per cent. in Missouri, and 16 per cent. in Illinois. The reduction in area in these last-named States is due to the fact that the Fall of 1896 was one of the finest seeding seasons ever known, whereas that of 1897 was one of the most unfavorable.

The average condition of Winter wheat is 86.5, against 80.2 on May 1 last year. In the nine States with 1,000,000 acres or upward the averages are as follows: Kansas, 105; Pennsylvania, 96; Michigan and Tennessee, each 95; Missouri, 88; Indiana, 87; Illinois, 86; Ohio, 82; California, 26. Correspondents agree in reporting the crop of California to be one of the smallest ever raised in the State. On the other hand, the crop of Kansas bids fair to be the largest in its history.

The average condition of Winter rye is 94.5, as compared with 88 on May 1 last year. The averages in the States of principal production are as follows: Kansas 99; Pennsylvania, 97; New York and Michigan, each 98; New Jersey, 95; Illinois, 89. With few exceptions the reports on the condition of Winter rye are exceedingly favorable.

The average condition of meadows is 92.9, against 93.4 on May 1 last year. In the fourteen principal hay-growing States the averages are as follows: Nebraska, 102; New York, 97; Wisconsin, 96; Michigan, 95; Iowa and Kansas, each 94; Pennsylvania and Indiana, each 93; Minnesota, 92; Illinois and Missouri, each 91; Ohio, 89; South Dakota, 84; California, 58.

The average condition of Spring pasture is 91.2, against 93.4 at the corresponding date in 1897. Among the more important averages are the following: Nebraska, 98; New York, 97; Indiana, 96; Wisconsin and Iowa, each 94; Pennsylvania and Michigan, each 92; Illinois, Minnesota, and Kansas, each 90; Ohio, 89; Missouri, 87.

The proportion of Spring plowing usually done by May 1 is 75.8 per cent. of the whole amount. The proportion done this year by that date is 72.4, against 61.9 last year. Among the States in which plowing is unusually advanced are New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Iowa, Nevada, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Among those in which it has been delayed by unfavorable weather are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, and South Dakota.

VALLEY STREAM DISASTER SUIT.

Judgment for Damages Against Long Island Railroad Affirmed.

The first of the damage suits brought against the Long Island Railroad, growing out of the tally-ho disaster at Valley Stream on Memorial Day, 1897, was that of John J. Lewis, who obtained a verdict of $1,000. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Department yesterday affirmed the judgment. Lewis's suit was a test case, and actions brought by the other sufferers will now be pressed. Lewis was one of those who escaped with comparatively slight injuries.

Justice Woodward, writing the opinion, says that the point at which the disaster occurred "is admirably adapted for accidents of this character." He points out that there is a dense forest at the crossing and that the tracks are planked, so that a person approaching can scarcely discover any break in the smooth surface of the road. There is no such "conspicuous sign" as the law requires. The whistle of the approaching train was not blown. The track is obscured from the view of those approaching from the Brooklyn side for a distance of a quarter of a mile until within thirty feet of the track. All the Justices concur.

Unprecedented Demand for Fireworks.

Inspector of Combustibles Murray and his clerks are busier than they ever were before in the history of the department in issuing permits to sell fireworks for July 4. Although Inspector Murray had made provision for the issuing of permits for an enlarged territory, he nevertheless finds that his allowance was not liberal enough. Dealers have orders for supplies of fireworks exceeding anything in the history of the city, not excepting the Centennial year, when patriotism found vent in a lavish display of pyrotechnics. Commissioner Scannell is determined that all the ordinances relative to the sale and display of fireworks shall be strictly complied with. Every precaution will be taken to minimize the danger.

Dr. Voorhis Restored to Priesthood.

The Rev. Earnest Voorhis, Ph. D., of this city, who was ordained to the priesthood of the Episcopal Church in 1889, and soon after voluntarily withdrew from the ministry, has lately, by his own desire, been restored to the priesthood by Bishop Potter.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Are You Ready?

How about that Summer Home? Perhaps you're interested in a boarding house or a hotel. As the natural run of things you expect more guests this year than last, and in anticipation of such you've decided upon fixing up a bit. That's where we come in. While others are shouting away at bargains that are no bargains at all, we're entertaining you with the newest of best things at prices streaked through and through with economy. That's the question you have to settle and the comparison you ought to look for.

Our policy is to have everything that you're likely to want, and yet have nothing but what is right. This Special May Summer Home Furnishing Sale is the result of a great organization for getting goods at proper fountain heads, and at the most favorable time. Just when business slackened up for the makers we piled in our orders. Quantity is a stupendous factor in our operations, and buying Furniture, Upholstery, Mattings and Curtains by the car load for cash enables us to distribute values that no fair competition can match. Now's your time. Come and see!

Take Furniture!

For instance:

Large Reed Rockers, high roll back, heavy skirt, new design; value, $5.50; now $4.25

Porch Rockers, high back and arms; reed seat, very roomy; value, $2.85; now $2.15

Parlor Tables, fluted legs, highly polished, with shelf; value $1.75; now $1.15

Dining Chairs, large serpentine box seat, French legs, high-carved back, piano polished, quartered oak; value $3.75; now . . . $2.48

Parlor Desks, polished oak and cherry; now $6.35

Chiffoniers, polished oak, far different from the ordinary sort; carved top, 5 drawers; value $6.00; now $4.69

Dresser of Antique Oak, or mahogany finish, large French plate mirror, serpentine front and ends beautifully carved; value $22.00, now $14.89

White Enamel Iron Bed, large, heavy brass rods and mounts, extended footboard, all sizes; value $11.00; now $7.39

We deliver all goods (excepting bicycles and sewing machines) free to any railroad station in N. Y.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

THE CORBIN ESTATE CASE.

Justice Daly Dismisses the Action for Accounting Brought by Mrs. Borrowe—An Appeal to be Taken.

The trial of the action brought by Anna W. Corbin Borrowe, one of the daughters of the late Austin Corbin, to compel her mother, Hannah W. Corbin; her brother, Austin Corbin, Jr., and her brother-in-law, George S. Edgell, as executors of her father's estate, to make an accounting, and also for their removal as executors and the appointment of a receiver, was commenced in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Daly. Mrs. Borrowe is the wife of Hallett Alsop Borrowe.

Mrs. Borrowe in her complaint alleges that her brother-in-law is a large creditor of the estate, and that her brother also owes the estate a large sum. Both her mother and brother, she avers, are under Edgell's influence, and his management of the estate is, she alleges, not of a proper nature.

Mrs. Borrowe says the estate is worth at least $5,481,829, and the liabilities have been placed at $2,651,000. She alleges that, without authority, valuable assets of the estate have been transferred to her brother, as an alleged legacy under his father's will, and that certain assets which were non-productive have not been disposed of by the executors, while other valuable assets have been sold for less than their market value. She also claims that, owing to the mismanagement of the estate, it has been rendered almost unproductive, and that the present income is less than the current expenditure.

Mrs. Borrowe is represented by Kelly & Prentice, with Joseph H. Choate as special counsel. Her case was opened by Mr. Prentice, who, in an hour's speech, claimed that the estate had been grossly mismanaged by Mr. Edgell, who was, he said, responsible for its present condition.

John E. Parsons, who, with W. J. Kelly, appears for the executors, said that Mrs. Borrowe only owned one-sixth of the property, while the defendants owned the other five-sixths. Austin Corbin, counsel said, although he left a large estate, left one which was very much entangled, and had an indebtedness of $2,500,000. Mr. Edgell's management had, Mr. Parsons claimed, saved the estate to a great extent. He contended that unless very strong reasons for the removal of the executors were shown they should be allowed to continue in charge. He also questioned the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Choate, in reply to Mr. Parsons, said that it was essentially necessary that this case should be disposed of by the Supreme Court, and that Mrs. Borrowe had been advised by eminent counsel that the action was necessary if the estate were to be saved from "absolute and total slaughter."

Justice Daly decided to dismiss the complaint on the ground that as the action was brought against the defendants only as executors the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction. The question, he thought, was one for the Surrogate, who alone had the power of revoking the letters granted to the executors. Counsel on both sides then agreed on a stipulation for a speedy hearing before the Appellate Division, and an order was formulated accordingly.

ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.

Children Celebrate the Ninety-second Anniversary at the Institution.

The ninety-second anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York was held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the asylum, Seventy-third Street and Riverside Drive. The opening address was given by the Rev. William Wilmerding Moir of the Church of the Holy Communion. He spoke especially to the children, and took for his subject "Dreams," in relation to objects to be attained for a successful life. This was followed by recitations, songs, and drill exercises by boys and girls. Prizes were awarded for scholarship and for deportment during the year. A kitchen-garden exercise was most interesting, a course dinner being served on the stage by the girls, the dishes served having been prepared by the class in cooking.

The asylum has been in existence since 1806, being the oldest institution of its kind in the United States. It is non-sectarian.

A PRAYER FOR WARTIME.

Written by Dr. Mendes and Adopted by the Board of Jewish Ministers.

The New York Board of Jewish Ministers at a recent meeting adopted the following "Prayer During War" and recommended the same for recital in all synagogues and temples. It was written by the Rev. Dr. de Sola Mendes, at the request of the board:

Almighty Father, in whose hand are the fate of all that lives and the destinies of all mankind, we humbly approach Thy presence in special intercession, to ask Thy blessing on our Nation in these times of peril. No vain glory nor empty boasting is our endeavor, but that tyranny shall cease, cruelty and starvation be ended, and that, in enjoyment of their lives and liberties unrestrained, our fellow-men shall be free to work out their own development and advancement. Be Thou, O Lord, with us; guide our councils, strengthen our resources. Give those who direct the Nation's forces prudence and determination. Hold over them who execute their plans the shield of Thine unwavering protection on sea and land. To all anxious hearts who from afar watch their loved ones' welfare, send comfort and sustainment under these sore trials of National duty. May war soon cease, the right most gloriously triumph, progress and salvation be the outcome of liberty and human advancement. Amen.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN. B'WAY & 33D ST. Eve. 8:30. Matinée To-day. WAY DOWN EAST.

OLYMPIA. ADGIE & 20 Others. MAT. SAT. To-morrow Night—"WAR BUBBLES."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Monday Eve., May 23, LAMBS' STAR GAMBOL, 125 Artists. AUCTION SALE OF SEATS, GARRICK THEATRE, Thursday, May 12, 3:30 P. M.

Assistant Auctioneers, Wm. H. Crane, Henry E. Dixey, Jeff De Angelis, Stuart Robson, Digby Bell, Harry Conor, and Robert Edeson. Box Office Sale at Metropolitan Opera House Friday, May 13, 9 A. M.

Daly's Evgs., 8:15. Matinée to-day at 2. THE CIRCUS GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy; 181st time. Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Jos. Herbert, Herbert Gresham, Irene Perry, Mabelle Gilman. "A Trump Card."—Herald. Evg. of unalloyed enjoyment.—Trib.

CARNEGIE HALL. LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK. Sunday evening, May 15, JOSEF HOFMANN and Grand Orchestra. Res. seats, 50c. to $1.50, at Schuberth's & box office.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M. BIOGRAPH, BESSIE BONEHILL, CHAS. DICKSON, FRANK LOSEE, RUDINOFF, FALKE & SEMON, SCHRODE BROS., GUYER AND DALY, LOUISE TRUAX, CASINO COMEDY 4, AND OTHERS. ROSE COGHLAN COMING.

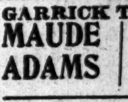
EDEN Musee WORLD IN WAX. HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS. Actual Moving Pictures, WAR Taken Havana Harbor WAR Edison's Special Artist. New To-day—COMMODORE DEWEY.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30. Daniel Frohman............Manager. Matinée Thursday & Saturday, 2:15. KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in Clyde Fitch's new play THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3,147-38. EVES., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO., 150 People. FAUST, Presented in English. ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. Mat. To-day, 25c. Next week—FRA DIAVOLO.

ELECTRICAL SHOW. 2 to 11 P. M. Admission, 50c., Children, 25c. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. Broadway & 28th St. MRS. FISKE Eves. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2. in "LOVE FINDS A WAY" and "A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA."



SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. Jennie Yeamans & Dazzling Parisiennes.

KNICKERBOCKER. EV'GS. 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2:15. SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, BRIDE-ELECT.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinée To-day & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. WM. H. CRANE. His Honor THE MAYOR. EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. TO-DAY AND SAT. AT 2:15.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD Third Crowded Week. THE FIRST VIOLIN

BIJOU B'WAY & 30TH ST. EVGS. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15. Great Cast—Big Success. The Tarrytown Widow.

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Last Week Russell—Fox—De Angelis. Farewell souvenirs Fri. Eve., May 13. May 16—Seabrooke, "Isle of Champagne."

KOSTER & BIAL'S MAT. SAT. ADM., 50c. ADELE RITCHIE IN "AU BAIN." Clara Thropp, Josie De Witt, and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. E. H. SOTHERN. Mat. Sat. LORD CHUMLEY.

Casino! Last 4 NIGHTS! Lady Slavey!

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. B'way Theatre Opera Co.—THE HIGHWAYMAN.—

COLUMBUS PINK DOMINOS. PRICES ALWAYS.........25c. and 50c.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

3d Day, Wednesday, May 11th. The Larchmont and St. Nicholas Hurdle Handicap and four other races.

MUSIC BY CONTERNO'S BAND.

Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park. FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, FIFTY CENTS.